

VOTES FOR WOMEN

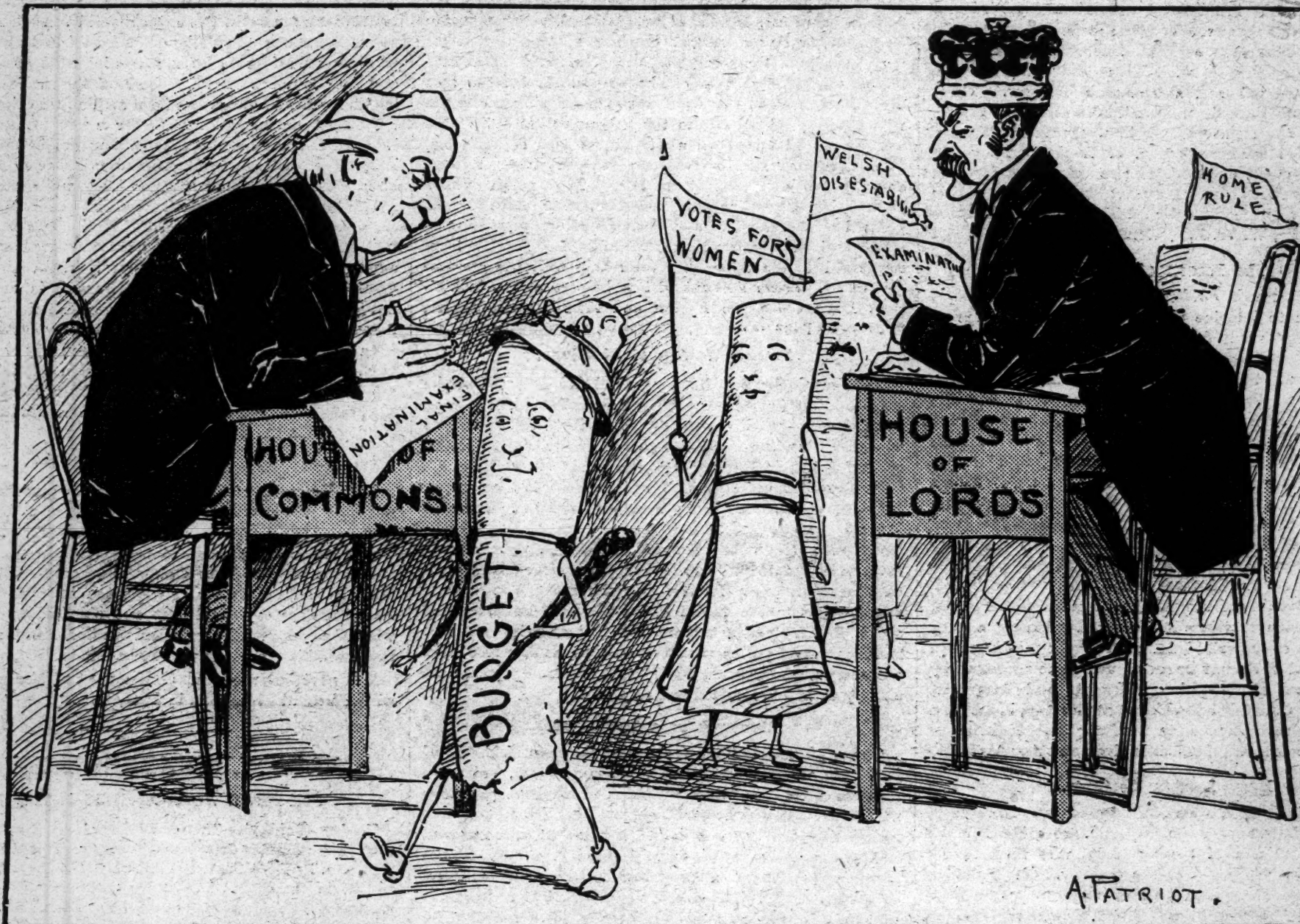
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OUR TURN NEXT.



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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Budget is now practically disposed of. The Commons are adjourning until Thursday, May 26, and the Lords for a whole month. After this recess the Lords have to devote themselves first to Lord Rosebery's proposals of reform and after that to those sent up to them by the House of Commons. During this interval there will be an opportunity, provided the Government are prepared to consent, for the consideration and passage of a Woman's Suffrage Bill. Between now and then the principal energies of the Suffragists have to be concentrated on securing that this is actually accomplished.

The Procession on May 28.

One of the most effective means of securing this result will be to make the procession and demonstration of

Saturday, May 28; not merely a fine spectacle, but a demonstration which for numbers and enthusiasm far surpasses anything ever done previously along similar lines. Already the seating accommodation of the Albert Hall is being taxed to the uttermost, so that the very largest number of people it has ever held on any one occasion will be found in the hall on that day. Members of the Women's Social and Political Union who have not yet secured seats for themselves and their friends are therefore invited to make immediate application to Clements Inn. Also, the whole procession is beginning to assume living shape. The sections and groups are being filled out in anticipation of actual contingents, and it is already seen that the whole length of the Embankment from Westminster to Blackfriars will be insufficient for the procession, and Whitehall Place and Queen Victoria Street are being called into requisition to provide the necessary supplements.

Sir Rufus Isaacs on Militant Methods.

Speaking on Thursday in last week, Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Solicitor-General, finally disposed of the cant and hypocrisy which Liberal statesmen have meted out to women with a view to discountenancing the blows which they have struck in the cause of freedom. Sir Rufus Isaacs, referring to the anti-Veto campaign, said that "they did not need to have recourse to bloodshed or violence to carry on their schemes of progress and reform, because they had a fairly good franchise, which was an assurance that the will of the people, in these democratic days, must prevail." The obvious meaning of these words is that women, who because they are women are outside the franchise, and therefore are not included in the "people," may need to have recourse to bloodshed and violence because there are no assurances that otherwise their will will prevail. For our part, we devoutly hope that the slight violence that the women have done will be taken as a symbolic indication of what women are prepared to do if driven to desperation, and that politicians will not force

women to serious violence or bloodshed before they are willing to concede their demands.

The View of the "Westminster Gazette."

In commenting on this statement of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the *Westminster Gazette* of Friday last goes even further than the Solicitor-General and proceeds to say:—

The fact that there has been no violence and disorder should be a matter for satisfaction. We think this is a very important point, and we commend it to the defenders of the peers. Formerly, when the great mass of the people were voteless, they had to do something violent in order to show what they felt; to-day the elector's ballot is his ballot. Let no one be deceived, therefore, because in the present struggle everything is peaceful and orderly, in contrast to the disorderliness of other great struggles in the past.

Thus the *Westminster Gazette* feels it necessary to make somewhat of an apology for the absence of violence in the present anti-Veto campaign, and makes it plain at the same time that this apology would be inadequate if men were voteless; for then they would have "to do something violent in order to show what they felt." After this no further onus rests upon the Suffragettes to justify their militant campaign.

Victory for an Irish Suffragette.

Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., secured a verdict of acquittal for an Irish Suffragette on Saturday last in Dublin Police Court. Mrs. Garvey Kelly had been arrested at the time of the Christabel Pankhurst meeting for chalking an announcement on the pavement. The defence put forward was that there was no obstruction, and that the form of the summons was bad. The Bench concurred in this view. From this decision it would appear that in Dublin, at any rate, chalking the pavement in itself is not an offence, and that unless in consequence of performing the action an obstruction is actually caused in the highway it is not punishable.

Medical Prison Commissioners.

A debate took place on Friday last in the House of Commons on the Prison Vote, in which the appointment of

Mr. Waller, one of Viscount Gladstone's private secretaries, to the position of Prison Commissioner was called in question. The objection to Mr. Waller was not in any way on personal grounds, but solely on account of the desirability of having a medical man among the Prison Commissioners, a view which had been taken on both sides of the House in 1898 during the debate on the Prisons Bill; nevertheless, on this occasion, the Home Office on the retirement of the medical Commissioner had appointed a layman. The Home Office defence was that the retiring Police Commissioner, Dr. Donkin, a medical man, had been retained as a special medical consultant to the Board. This defence is, in our opinion, totally inadequate. Considering the number of important medical questions which must constantly arise in prison administration, it is essential that medical opinion should be available, not only occasionally but continuously, and that this will not be the case unless one of the Prison Commissioners is himself a qualified medical man. In the course of the debate the forcible feeding of the Suffragettes in prison was constantly referred to.

Shop at 156, Charing Cross Road.

Readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* will be interested to know that a further development in premises is shortly to take place. A splendid shop at 156, Charing Cross Road has been secured by the Woman's Press, and it will carry on there both a retail and a wholesale business. These premises are only three doors from Tottenham Court Circus, Oxford Street, and are accordingly in a very central position easily accessible from every part of London. They will be formally opened on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock by Miss Fanny Brough and Miss Evelyn Sharp, and tickets for the opening ceremony, price 2s. 6d. each, are obtainable from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Lesson of Jason.

A somewhat rough awakening is in store for people foolish enough to imagine that, because the general press has been almost silent during these weeks of Truce on the doings of the Suffragettes, the agitation is at a standstill. Should militant tactics again become necessary these people will find that far from pausing on its way the W.S.P.U. has been progressing in the most astonishing manner, and that, as Jason sowed dragons' teeth from which there sprang up armed men, so the great army of women suffragists is ready when the time arrives to strike a harder blow for freedom than any yet struck in the course of the agitation. Daily, almost hourly, meetings are being held in all parts of the country, and some idea of the impression being produced on the public mind may be gained from the article "The Modern Fiery Cross," on page 495, written by a member of the public who attended the recent Women's Mission meetings in Liverpool. Among a very large number of important and enthusiastic meetings held during this last week may be mentioned those addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst at Canterbury, Margate and Ramsgate, and by Miss Christabel Pankhurst at Reading, in addition to the regular meetings held in London and throughout the country, some account of which is given on other pages.

Large London Meetings.

Meantime in London signs of the tremendous increase in numbers and influence of the W.S.P.U. are evident in the size and enthusiasm of the audiences who flock to the great meetings held all over the country. On Thursday last at St. James's Hall the audience strongly supported Mrs. Lawrence's speech in which she showed that women were working for humanity, and were making the way easier for those who would come after. On Monday the Queen's Hall was filled with a huge audience, who showed their hearty approval of every sentence of the speeches delivered by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, particularly when the latter spoke of the demand made by the Union that the Government should pass a Women's Enfranchisement Bill before the next General Election, and made it clear that even greater courage and greater determination would be shown by the members if this just demand were not conceded.

During Next Week.

Another full programme is planned for the coming week. Mrs. Pankhurst, after speaking at the Scala Theatre, London, on Monday, at 3 p.m., will hold one of the special missions which have been so distinctive a feature of the work this spring, speaking at Barry on Tuesday and Newport on Wednesday and Thursday. At the Monday afternoon meeting

Miss Christabel Pankhurst and the Rev. Hugh Chapman (of the Royal Chapel of the Savoy) will also speak. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at the monthly At Home of the Kensington W.S.P.U. on Wednesday, with Miss Evelyn Sharp in the chair, and also at the Thursday evening meeting at St. James's Hall, when other speakers will be Miss Shena Potter and Dr. Flora Murray. On Thursday evening Miss Christabel Pankhurst will address an important meeting in the Corn Exchange, Ipswich, for which a vigorous preliminary campaign has been carried out during the last few weeks; Miss Marie Brackenbury will be in the chair. And in addition a large number of meetings will be held in London and throughout the country, as will be seen by referring to pages 501-4.

The Scottish Exhibition.

Although this issue goes to press before the actual opening of the Scottish Exhibition takes place, it is safe to say that a great success for the enterprise of the Scottish workers is assured. The executive committee at the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union desires to express its very great appreciation of the splendid work and energy which have been put into the Exhibition by the Scottish members. The list of helpers which has been sent to Clements Inn by the Scottish organisers is so long that the very number of those who should receive individual thanks makes it impossible to print the names. It is hoped that every member who has worked so hard during the entire winter and spring to ensure the success of the Exhibition will accept this expression of thanks and appreciation. The devotion and enthusiasm shown have already assured great practical results. Too much praise cannot be given to the members, who have shown great business ability and energy in carrying out the scheme; indeed, women in all parts of Scotland have responded to the appeal for their help with the greatest generosity. Some account of two helpers at the Exhibition, Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Decima Moore, appears on page 494.

French Women at Elections.

The French General Elections which are just over will be notable in history as being the first occasion when women stood as candidates. As they have no legal right either to vote or to stand for election, no women were elected, but in spite of this the splendidly energetic band of forward French suffragists put up a candidate in each of the twenty arrondissements of Paris. Headed by Mme. Margaret Durand, the founder of the women's paper, *La Fronde*, the feminists made a brave stand, holding numerous and large meetings to put before electors their splendid programme of reform. In this way the suffrage movement was brought to the notice of the whole of Paris, and the action of these plucky women, the first step in an active military campaign, is bound to have far-reaching results in a country where women's ability and organising power are already so well recognised and respected.

Bismarck as a Suffragist.

One would hardly have suspected "the man of blood and iron" of sympathy with the suffrage movement, but some remarks of the late Prince Bismarck which have just been published show that he was far-sighted politician enough to realise that the day was bound to come when the woman half of humanity would exercise its just rights. Prince Bismarck admitted to a lady friend that he owed his great career to his wife. He stated that he had wished to draw women into politics, and had the greatest admiration for Queen Louisa as a politician, and though he considered that the time was not then ripe, he said: "But the day will come when women will be called upon to co-operate." This testimony from so famous a statesman should be a good augury for the success of the Suffrage campaign in Germany.

"What a Difference there may be —"

A great deal of indignation has been roused during the past week by a sentence of two months' imprisonment passed upon a Baptist minister, who refused for conscientious reasons to pay the education rate. Answering a question in the House, the Home Secretary admitted that the sentence was "harsh, excessive and conspicuously inappropriate to the circumstances of the case." Yet when Suffragettes for conscientious reasons on a matter of far greater import are condemned to the most vindictive terms of imprisonment, the last Home Secretary evaded all questions, stating that he has no power to interfere.

Two Distinguished Writers.

The sphere of letters is not the only sphere which is the poorer by the deaths of those two distinguished writers, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson and Mark Twain. Equality of the sexes was the gospel preached with whole-hearted zeal by the great Norwegian writer, who at one time travelled all over Norway lecturing on the subject. The attitude of Mark Twain towards the woman's question is characteristically expressed in the following passage:—

Men ought to begin to feel a sort of respect for their mothers and wives and sisters by this time. The women deserve a change of attitude like that, for they have wrought well. Man has ruled the human race from the beginning, but he should remember that up to the middle of the present century it was a dull world, and ignorant and stupid; but it is not such a dull world now, and is growing less and less dull all the time. This is woman's opportunity—she has had none before. I wonder where man will be in another 47 years?

The passage refers to the success of Woman Suffrage in New Zealand.

The Employment of Married Women.

In connection with the employment of married women considerable light has been thrown by a recent article in the *Lancet* on the controversy between those who say that married women ought not to be allowed to work for wages, and those who say that they should be left free to consult what they consider to be the best interests of themselves and their families. Dr. J. Robertson, the medical officer of health for Birmingham, has been making investigations into the infant mortality in two poor wards in Birmingham. He found that the mortality among the infants born in 1908 of all mothers employed either before or after childbirth was at the rate of 190 per 1,000, while among those not industrially employed it was 207 per 1,000. In this district, therefore, where half the mothers go to work, the mortality is rather less among the working mothers than among those who are not employed. While admitting the great disadvantage that mothers who work in factories cannot feed their children themselves, the doctor suggests that it would probably be a greater evil to prevent the mothers from working, and thus increase the poverty of the household. A splendid step in the solution of this difficult question has been taken by Messrs. Kilsall and Kemp, of Rochdale, who propose to give expectant mothers in their employ 12s. a week for twenty weeks.

Items of Interest.

Mrs. Chapman, of Staines, secured the world's record for women's rifle shooting at Bisley recently, beating the man who won the Queen's Prize some years ago.

Mrs. Sarah Fletcher, of Dewsbury, a lady who has given thousands of pounds to endow almshouses, was recently fined £1 and costs for refusing to pay carriage licence. Miss Fletcher explained that she objected to pay taxes while she was denied a vote, and the Chairman of the bench expressed his sympathy with her attitude.

The next International Conference on Woman Suffrage will be held at Stockholm in June, 1911.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Self-Denial Week—April 30 to May 7.

To-day (Friday).—The second day of the Scottish Exhibitions in the Charing Cross Halls, Glasgow. It will be opened at 2.30 p.m. by Lady Constance Lytton; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair. In addition to the stalls (of which there are sixteen) there are many attractions, including a series of entertainments by the Actresses' Franchise League. The purpose of this Exhibition is (1) to add to the war chest of the W.S.P.U., and (2) to prove the strength of the movement in Scotland. All within reach of Glasgow are recommended to pay a visit to the Exhibition, in preparation for which British Suffragettes have been working all the winter and spring. "It is sweet to make merry in the right place," says the Programme, price 2d. (post-free, 3d.), and the Exhibition is "the right place."

To-morrow (Saturday).—Scottish Exhibition. Opener, at 2.30 p.m., Miss Decima Moore. To-morrow, also, Self-Denial Week begins, and some account of the special efforts women are making to raise funds for the war chest during the coming week will be found in the reports from various organisers.

Monday, May 2.—The Rev. Hugh Chapman, of the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, will speak at the Scala Theatre, Charlotte Street, W.C. (not Queen's Hall), at 3 p.m. Mrs. Pankhurst will take the chair, and the other speaker will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst. The meeting is free, and all, especially strangers who want to know the truth about the movement, will be heartily welcomed. The theatre is a few minutes' walk from Tottenham Court Road.

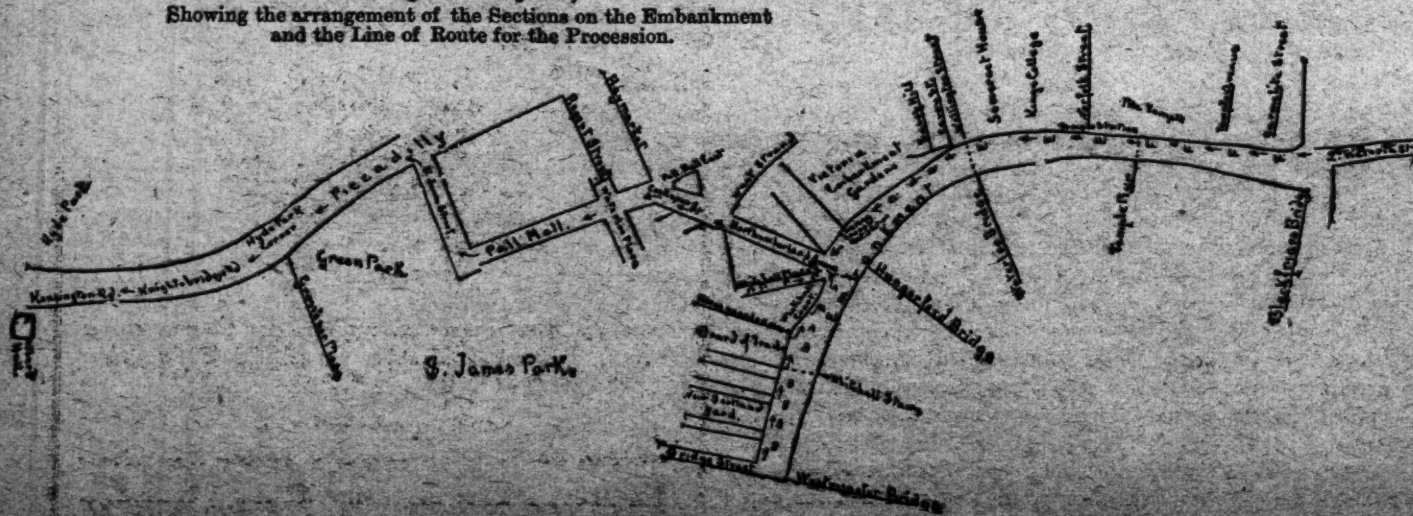
Thursday, May 5.—Opening of the W.S.P.U. Shop, 156, Charing Cross Road, at 3 p.m., by Miss Fanny Brough and Evelyn Sharp. At St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, on Thursday evening, at 8 p.m., the speakers will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Shena Potter, and Dr. Flora Murray.

Monday, May 9.—Meeting at 3 p.m. in the Scala Theatre (admission free). One of the speakers will be Mr. H. W. Nevinson, late of the *Daily News*. As the Annual Council Meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation meets that week, there will be in London a number of Liberal women from all parts of the country, and it is hoped that many of them will take the opportunity of attending this meeting.

Saturday, May 14.—Self-Denial Cards to be returned to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Hon. Treasurer, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Saturday, May 28.—Women! Bring your friends to join in the great Procession to the Albert Hall. See p. 493. A special Leaflet (No. 68) explaining the purpose and scope of the Demonstration is ready and can be obtained from the W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Map for May 28.
Showing the arrangement of the Sections on the Embankment
and the Line of Route for the Procession.



THE RELATIONS OF PHYSICAL FORCE TO POLITICAL POWER.

By Laurence Housman.

The doctrine of physical force appeals by its very crudity to minds prejudiced against change. Such evidence as exists in its favour lies far back in the past, and that product of ill-balanced power among primitive communities is now re-invoked to maintain the ill-balanced conditions of modern democracy which the woman's movement intends to correct. And since anti-Suffragists regard those conditions as naturally, if not divinely, ordained, they will probably never relinquish their delusion till brought to see by practical demonstration how under modern social conditions the physical force argument actually breaks down and must produce, if pushed to its logical end, not strength but weakness in the State.

Let us then take the physical force doctrine, just for a moment, as a working hypothesis, and see how contradictory and self-defeating may be its results when applied to the peaceful organisation of the State; for if it can be shown that the full development of industrial and communal interests is only to be secured under conditions of general consent which involve compromise with a minority by a majority, then physical force as the basis of government can only be accepted in a very subsidiary sense, and the analogies of the past, wherein it held larger sway, will but serve to emphasise that process of discipline by which the unregenerate forces of human nature are being reduced from a position of mastery to one of service.

Now it can quite easily be shown that untempered physical force is much more effective for destructive than for constructive purposes. This arises from the condition, attending on all forms of human labour, in art, industry or science, that man takes longer to fashion than to deface, to raise up than to destroy; and so, in order to follow his productive instincts, he seeks conditions which he cannot obtain without a certain measure of communal assent, conditions which are most surely obtained under a form of representative government that does not limit the electoral power to the physically strong, but commits it to the whole community.

The Power of Abstract Justice.

Try to establish in your democracy any standard of physical fitness, however low, as the qualification for the vote, and you will be met by a resistance, not necessarily physical, so compelling in its economic force, so costly in its results, that your strong physical majority will speedily be reduced to ignominious surrender. The governing factor of that resistance will not be the physical force of the excluded section, but their sense of injustice; and their weapon for enforcing terms will be of an economic character, the extent of its reach being measured by their economic value to the community.

Now women have a precisely similar power for enforcing their own enfranchisement. The economic value of woman to the State is of an indispensable character, and it cannot be extracted by any compulsory measures whatsoever. When, therefore, the determination of women to enforce their claims shall have reached the point of a general passive resistance, you have no power in the modern State, short of a general outbreak of lunacy on the part of your male population, which will enable you, even temporarily, to combat the demand. And, as a permanent bar to any such outbreak of lunacy, you have the productive instinct of the human race, which, quickened and directed by communal government, brings in its train that further instinct which we call political, and of which we, in this country, have always made our boast.

The political instinct is quite sufficiently engrained in the British character to put physical force in its place; where political instinct has developed, coercion can never be more than a temporary expedient; and when coercion fails it stands condemned—not only morally, but in costs. So if the woman's movement is really alive and permanent in its character, then the cost of resistance to its claims will become too great for the political instinct of any self-governing race; and in spite of all prejudice and all self-will, political instinct will win the day.

Here, then, we see the working of the problem under modern conditions; but it may be well to give at least one example of how, even under primitive conditions, physical force is affected and controlled by the resistance of the governed and the less physically strong, the moment it diverts its energies from a destructive to a constructive end.

A military State, in order to maintain the hardihood of the race, might issue a decree that all buildings should be levelled to the ground, and no fresh constructions take their place. That edict could be carried through and kept in force by a bare fighting majority, even against the will of a reluctant people—simply because its policy lay on the easy, but fatal, lines of destruction. But were that same State, supported by no greater preponderance of physical force, to decree a policy of construction equally opposed to the will of the people, the problem would be infinitely more difficult to carry out and to keep in effect. For all that forced labour

and concentration of powers might cause to be erected in one place at considerable expense of time and treasure would be liable to instant demolition so soon as the preponderating forces were removed. An army can march through rapine, leaving destruction and desolation behind; but construction and the arts of peace cannot be maintained—except by overwhelming force—in opposition to the communal will. Destruction requires no more than a bare and momentary majority; construction, not only an army of occupation, but an army of industry as well, and of industry willing to do the work.

Now that principle, expressed in one simple example, increasingly applies to the complex system of modern civilization. You cannot have thriving and constructive government without the consent of the governed—a consent which minorities can withhold just as obstinately as majorities; and you cannot erect physical force into a position of primacy except on destructive lines, which will breed fatal weakness for the State. The building of a city requires conditions of peace, order and agreement among its workers; the destruction of a city may need only a fire-brand in the hand of a madman, or the self-immolating act of a single enthusiast who regards the State as an emblem not of freedom, but of oppression and tyranny. And if the anarchic principle could produce among its supporters one tithe of the self-sacrifice, the courage, and the persistence which are the product of organised government, then no city upon earth could withstand the assaults of a small, but sufficiently determined, minority. That power of destruction, in any highly developed form of civilization, minorities always possess. It cannot be taken from them; and the fact that such power is so seldom exercised, even under autocratic forms of government, goes to show how deeply engrained has become man's political instinct for the avoidance of destructive remedies.

Modern conditions, and the development of the social conscience, which in democratic countries has put torture out of date, have opened the way to a surer means, and one that the weak can apply as effectively as the strong. The weak, the frail, and the oppressed can make unjust laws too costly to administer, just as well as the strong. And the point that brings them to revolt lies not in the reckoning of their physical powers, but in their sense of solidarity, or in their attainment to that standard of political morality which teaches them that what is unjust it is their duty to oppose.

A nation's internal strength lies in the elimination of all unwillingness to obey; and willingness to obey is produced by principles of justice which apply equally to all. Under constitutional government a man does not get his own way; but he does get a proportionate share with his fellow-citizens in the control of that representative system which produces the laws he must obey.

Here in this country, under that system, minorities have again and again, by moral courage, by persistence and by economic pressure, enforced their will upon a reluctant majority. And not physical force but political instinct caused the majority to surrender; for when repression exceeds a certain cost, it becomes recognised as bad policy, and over the physical the economic law once more prevails.

That economic law can always be brought to bear by a sufficiently determined minority. But such persistence is never displayed by minorities for merely selfish ends. For minorities to be roused into sustained revolt requires on the one hand a moral cause, and on the other, a persistent denial of justice. Government cannot carry into effect the opinions of all, but it can, and it must, find its basis in principles on which the vast majority are agreed. The broad principles of justice, of equal right and equal liberty for all, have that majority behind them to-day. The principle of government by physical force has not.

At one time in the world's history the poor and the oppressed accepted the law of might above right as though it were a dispensation of Providence. They do so no longer, and you cannot bring back the human mind to anything approaching that general acceptance in any State where representative government has become established. There, then, is a profound modification of the conditions which the physical force doctrine has now got to face; and yet, to hear those who argue in its favour, you would think that the world had stood still, and that the democratic principle had yet to be born.

W.S.P.U. MEMBERS' PLEDGE CARD.

Women of all shades of political opinion who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card, which they can obtain from the offices, 4, Clements Inn, and apply for membership. The pledge is as follows:—

"I endorse the objects and methods of the Women's Social and Political Union, and I hereby undertake not to support the candidate of any political party at Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the Parliamentary vote."

There is an entrance fee of 1s. No definite subscription is fixed, as it is known that all members will give to the full extent of their ability to further the campaign funds of the Union.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London.W

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The New "Magyar" Blouse (as sketch), perfectly cut, with seamless shoulder and front, in black, white, and all fashionable colours, of best quality heavy all-silk crepe-de-chine and silk crepon, with new Claudine stitched collar and cuffs of accordion-pleated chiffon or net, lined throughout with silk, also in new spot foulards.

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WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR THE VOTE.

By Frederick W. Pethick Lawrence.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

(Previous articles appeared in our issues of February 11, 25, March 4, 11, 18, 25, April 1, 8, 15, and 22.)

What women are asking for.—The demand which women are making is simply and solely that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill which they desire to see carried into law. It is known as the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, and reads as follows:—

That in all acts relating to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender the same shall be held to include women for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such elections, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The effect of the passage of this Bill will be immediately to confer the franchise upon all those women who possess the qualifications which at present entitle men to vote, and subsequently to secure that if any extension be made in the franchise law it shall affect men and women alike. It is estimated that about a million-and-a-quarter women will be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters, this will mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole.

The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote.—The right to put a cross on a ballot paper which the possession of the Parliamentary vote confers is a symbolic act of citizenship. It is the means recognised by the law whereby the voter exercises his sovereign rights as one of the rulers of the country. Its immediate effect is to enable the voter to influence the selection of the man who is to represent his district in the House of Commons, and through him to control the legislation, taxation, and administration of the country. Though an isolated individual may not attach much importance to his own vote, it makes all the difference whether a whole class of individuals possesses the franchise or is excluded from it. What one single John Smith is unable to do a whole class of John Smiths not only can but will do. As illustrations may be noted the Trades Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Old Age Pensions, which would never have become law if the working class had not been enfranchised.

Why Women Want the Vote.—In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be trusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and the administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

Where the Law is Unjust to Women.—Those who oppose the granting of the franchise to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him. She has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband. Finally, in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality, there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife.

Women and the Administration.—In administering the country the Government has set up an entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes. In the first place, from a very large number of positions (including all the more important) women are excluded altogether, to the disadvantage of women, who are thus denied opportunities of well-paid employment, and to the disadvantage of the community, which is thus obliged to appoint a man where a woman might be more suitable, or have better qualifications. In the second place, where men and women are both employed, the woman receives a far smaller wage than the man for precisely the same work, as is the case with school inspectors, sanitary inspectors, post office employees, &c. Finally, the Government is one of the worst of sweaters in the wages it pays to women, either directly or through its sub-contractors in its Army clothing works and other departments.

Answers to Anti-Suffrage Arguments.—Women have shown their demand for the vote by petitions, by great public meetings, and by willingness to undergo imprisonment for the sake of the cause. These are the only methods available for the unenfranchised. That woman suffrage is popular among the electors is shown by the way candidates for Parliament secretly hostile to it hedge on the subject when questioned at election time. Though man's principal work may lie in the workshop and woman's in the home, that does not prevent men and it should not prevent women from taking a reasonable interest in the affairs of the country, and from sparing that small amount of time required to cast a vote at elections, to attend an occasional political meeting, and to discuss the questions of the day with acquaintances. Common sense and the experience of countries where women vote combine to show that woman suffrage does not lead to dissensions in the home, nor to women being treated with less respect by men, but does lead to the enactment of beneficial laws which they have been for years asking for in vain.

Forty Years of Ladylike Methods.—Those who accuse the Suffragettes of impatience forget the forty years of "constitutional" agitation carried on from 1866 to 1905. At first women tried to get on to the register, and in one district 92 per cent. of the "qualified" women sent in claims. The base was, however, decided against them in the law courts—"Othello v. Lugs." They then organised petitions, and in 14 years sent in over 9,000 petitions with over three million signatures. Next

they held enthusiastic meetings in all the large towns of the country. Nevertheless they were omitted from the County Franchise Bill, and, at the express direction of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.'s pledged to Woman Suffrage voted against an amendment to include women. After this betrayal women continued to pursue "peaceful" methods, and in 1897 a monster memorial, signed by 257,000 women, was presented to members of Parliament. But no notice was taken of it, and M.P.'s continued to ignore the agitation.

Militant Methods.—It is a mistaken idea that submission is a noble virtue. There are circumstances under which it may even be morally wrong. One of these arises when it is a case of submission to a breach of trust by a co-trustee. And women, to whom equally with men, the interests of other women, of children, and of the race as a whole are confided, would be wrong if they continued to submit to exclusion from their proper place in the nation's affairs. Because they have done so hitherto, a whole set of ideas necessary for the proper evolution of the human race has been crushed out of existence. The commencement of militant methods by women meant that they were tired of being humbugged by politicians and had found out that pressure had to be adopted. This pressure could not be of the same kind as is used in other walks of life, because those who had no votes had no constitutional means of bringing pressure to bear on the Government. It had to be of an extraordinary or revolutionary kind. The men who won Magna Charta knew this, and so did those who broke the power of the Stuarts and those who won the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867. And women have decided that if no other way is open to win their liberty even revolution will not be eschewed.

Origin of the Militant Campaign.—In the autumn of 1905 the general political outlook underwent a change. The sands of the Conservative Government were running out, and Sir Edward Grey came to Manchester to expound what Liberal policy would be if a Liberal Government came into power. The W.S.P.U., then two years old, determined to find out what the Liberal policy would be to women. Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney went to Sir Edward Grey's meeting, and after his speech, at the proper time for questions, put a question to him on this point. He ignored the question. It was then sent up to him in writing, but it was still ignored; and as the meeting showed signs of breaking up, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney stood on their seats and pressed for an answer. The only answer they got was to be dragged out past the platform and flung into the street. There they started a protest meeting, but the police refused to allow them to proceed, and arrested them on a fabricated charge of assault. Brought before the magistrate the next day, they were sentenced to fine or imprisonment—Christabel Pankhurst to one week and Annie Kenney to three days—and both elected to go to prison. Thus did Sir Edward Grey prefer to see women flung out of his meeting and sent to prison rather than give an answer to one straightforward question.

CHAPTER X.

THE FOUR YEARS' WAR.

It is no part of my intention to write a detailed account of the period of agitation which followed upon the incidents narrated in the last chapter; but a brief summary of events must necessarily be given in order that the nature of the action adopted by the women may be understood. For as in a war of armies the immediate tactics of one side are determined by the tactics of the enemy, so in the four years' war between the Liberal Government and the Suffragettes, the tactics of the latter were at each stage the necessary countermeasures to the tactics employed by the Government.

The key-note of the attitude of the Liberal Government as shown by the line taken by Sir Edward Grey was to ignore woman suffrage, to refuse to admit any real demand for it among women, to refuse to discuss the question with its advocates, to pretend that there were no real advocates but only police-court rowdies, and to treat them in consequence with physical violence in the hope of choking them off. The story of the Government's action during the four years' war was the development of this attitude.

The only possible answer to be made by women—unless they were to give right in—was to try to compel the Government to listen to the woman's case, to force them to argue it out on its merits, to accept violence at their hands rather than submit to remain voiceless, and, if the Government proved obdurate, to appeal to a higher power—the electorate—to override them.

The attacking party were in all cases the women; the Government held an entrenched position from which they had to be removed if the vote was to be won, because no measure can be carried through the House of Commons unless it is smiled on by the Government. But the attack was in the earlier stages entirely political, while the Government's defence took the form of physical violence offered to women.

"Heckling" Cabinet Ministers.

The opening scenes of the campaign were the speeches delivered by members of the Liberal Government prior to and during the General Election of 1906. To these the women went and interrogated the speakers. At first the questions were addressed at the close of the principal speech, as was the case with Sir Edward Grey at Manchester, already referred to, and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman at the Albert Hall. But when these questions were invariably ignored and the Suffragettes flung out with violence, when sometimes the speaker made a point of leaving immediately at the close of his speech, a new move was determined on, and the questions took the form of "heckling" or interruptions during the speeches. This method of calling attention to inconsistencies of speakers is a favourite device among men; and the achievements of the Liberal "voice" at Conservative meetings during the election of 1910 met with hearty approval in the columns of the Liberal Press.

After the General Election of 1906 this method of heckling speakers was vigorously pursued, and an attempt was also made to approach the Prime Minister direct by means of deputation. This he at first refused, but reconsidered his decision when the militant party showed that they did not intend to take "No" for an answer. A great deputation, representing all societies of organised women accordingly waited upon Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and urged their case. In reply, he stated that the Government would do nothing for them, and counselled patience, and the conversion of their enemies in the Cabinet. This last piece of advice the militant suffragists took up with right good will and tried to obtain an interview with Mr. Asquith, but this was peremptorily refused. Women accordingly went to his house, and, on declining to go away without seeing him, were arrested and imprisoned.

From that time onward both methods of approach to Cabinet Ministers were regularly employed; "heckling" at meetings whenever a Minister spoke, and deputations to Mr. Asquith (by that time become Prime Minister) at the House of Commons. The former led to the ejection of women with greater and greater violence, the latter to their arrest on a charge of "obstructing" the police; for Mr. Asquith obstinately held to his absolute refusal to see any section of suffragettes at any time; even the "constitutional suffragettes," after their great march to the Albert Hall on June 13, 1908, and the militants, even after their calling together the largest political demonstration ever held in the history of the world on June 21 of the same year. Brought before the magistrates, varying sentences were passed on them which, in 1908, had settled down to be one, two, and, in several cases, three months' imprisonment in the second division (*i.e.*, without any of the rights of political prisoners) for the technical offence of obstruction of the police. In a kind of irony these sentences were given as an alternative to being "bound over to keep the peace," a way of escape from prison which it was well known Suffragettes' principles would not allow them to accept.

Appealing to a Higher Power.

At the same time that these methods of direct approach to Cabinet Ministers were being tried an appeal was being made at every by-election to the electors to show their disapproval of the subterfuges and inconsistencies and cruelties practised by the Government by voting against the Government nominee at the polls. This appeal was in many cases successful, the Liberal lost the seat and the Government majority was reduced and their power and prestige diminished.

On the other hand, all these things increased the power and influence of the Women's Social and Political Union; money was freely and generously given and numbers of new members rallied to its standard. In spite of rough handling, larger and larger numbers of women took part in "heckling" Ministers, and so seriously did the members of the Government resent this form of attack that they determined to exclude women altogether from their meetings. This necessitated a new move on the part of the women, who felt obliged to make their voice heard at whatever cost to themselves. Sometimes they succeeded in concealing themselves at great personal peril on the roof or in some obscure part of the building, emerging to make their protest during the speech of the Cabinet Minister. Sometimes they led a crowd of people up to the door of the meeting-house, and were only prevented by a strong detachment of police from forcing an entrance. Then Cabinet Ministers ringed themselves round with detectives, and barricades were erected in the streets to keep off the approach of the crowd. The women's answer to this was a stone which went crashing through the building in which the Cabinet Minister was speaking. Women also took other opportunities of reminding the Prime Minister and his colleagues that if they shut off all ordinary means of access, extraordinary means would be adopted, and that they must not expect to escape rough handling themselves if they continued to allow their subordinates to ill-treat women for persisting in their demand for an interview.

Moreover, as deputation after deputation was arrested and imprisoned for long terms for "obstructing the police," women determined to take a step forward and by an act of symbolic violence to challenge the working of the law. Thus the thirteenth deputation contained among its hundred members a dozen who deliberately broke the windows of the Government buildings in Whitehall and received for it a month's imprisonment.

Further, the refusal to grant the rights of political prisoners was called in question, by mutiny against prison discipline, including the heroic hunger strike. Everyone knows how the Government tried to break the spirit of the women by the barbarous practice of forcible feeding in prison and failed completely in this endeavour.

Then came the General Election, in which the suffragettes were responsible for losing the Government 30 or 40 seats, thus making their majority dependent on Irish support. And finally a truce was declared, so that the Government in the absence of the din of war might be given a chance of reconsidering their false position and deciding at last to do justice to women.

In the following chapters I shall deal with the criticisms which these militant methods have provoked.

(To be continued.)

THE GREAT MARCH, SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Form up at 2 p.m., Westminster Embankment.

Start 2.45.

Meeting in Albert Hall, 4.30.

Chief Marshal ...	Miss Jessie Kenney.
Chief Steward ...	Miss Hambling.
Procession Secretary ...	Miss Olive Smith.
Banners & Colours Secretary ...	Miss Irene Dallas.
Votes for Women Sellers on the route ...	Miss Annie Ainsworth.
Organisers of Contingents.	
Women Graduates—Medical ...	Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, 114a, Harley Street, W.
„ „ Science & Arts ...	Miss Effie Marsden, 82, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.
Teachers ...	Miss Cameron.
Nurses ...	Miss Buckley. Hon. Secs.: Miss Pine, Miss Townsend.
Civil Service, Postal and Telegraph Clerks, Stenographers, Typists and Clerks ...	Miss C. A. L. Marsh.
Young Ladies in Business Houses & Women Printers ...	Miss Vibert and Miss Fergus.
Musicians ...	Miss Kemp-Gee, 66, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.
Women Chemists ...	Miss Hambling.
Outdoor Campaign ...	Miss Hasler.

Letters to these Organisers (unless otherwise specified) should be addressed to them at the W.S.P.U. Office, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

LEAD ON!*

And Reason, that old man, said to her, "Silence! what do you hear?"

And she listened intently and she said, "I hear a sound of feet, a thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands, and they beat this way!"

He said, "They are the feet of those who shall follow you. Lead on!"

Dreams in the Desert.—OLIVE SCHREINER.

Lead on! We pass the watchword to the women of to-day. Go forward now in your thousands with faces set towards the land of freedom. Lead on! Follow the great ones who marked out the track for you, who went out alone, in faith; who went forth and died with the vision before their eyes—the vision of the great army of brave women who should march proudly to win for their sex complete enfranchisement.

Lead on! Their voice floats back to you from the vanished years. Lead on! Women of to-day! Other voices sound also in your ears. Listen to the feet of the tramping millions coming behind. They cannot advance till you have moved forward. You must lead them. The track becomes a beaten pathway, a road, a highway broad and wide. And where one went forth alone with tears, hundreds have followed with the strength of comrades in their hearts; thousands come after as an army with banners; millions shall pass singing the song of freedom.

London, on Saturday, May 28, will see English women marching to win for woman a place in the human commonwealth. London will see serried ranks of women, women of all classes, women of all professions and trades, women graduates, women of title and social position, working women, women who are wage-earners, women who are home-makers, grandmothers, mothers and daughters, stepping side by side with steady purpose and determination to cross the frontier line of Votes for Women, and to enter the land of women's emancipation. There will be thousands and tens of thousands, the bravest sight that London streets have ever seen.

Oh, you—you woman of to-day! Woman in the drawing-room or the nursery; woman sheltered in your home! You whose instinct is to shrink from public action of any kind, will you be in those ranks on that day? The idea of a free womanhood, a great citizen womanhood, is new to you. It attracts you vaguely. But you shrink, with self-conscious reluctance, from "identifying" yourself with a movement that, because it has boldly challenged the accepted ideas of woman's subjection, has been derided. You would rather look on than lead on!

Oh! put this unworthy hesitation and self-consciousness behind you, woman of to-day! Come, join the ranks of the public-spirited on May 28. It is not you—the individual—that anyone will see on that day. Come out, for you will be lost amongst the thousands that stand as corporate womanhood. You will even forget yourself. You will feel not your isolated heart, but the heart of a great world-movement beating in your pulses.

The story of woman's great struggle for woman's liberty will be handed down to your children and your children's children. This day, when the women of the world's greatest city went forth in the might of their multitudes to demonstrate their love of liberty—the love that has made and kept Britain great—will be remembered in history. Do not miss the honour and the privilege of taking your part. Put yourself in touch with the Organisers of the Procession at the Offices of the Women's Social and Political Union, 4, Clements Inn, Strand. Come to the Embankment at 2 o'clock on Saturday, May 28, and fall in with the ranks. Remember:—"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

E. P. L.

GROUPING THE PROCESSION.

All the preliminary arrangements for the great procession and demonstration on Saturday, May 28, are now complete.

* A leaflet containing this article (Lead On!) and an announcement of the Procession can be obtained from Miss Kerr, 4, Clements Inn, for the purpose of distribution.

The bands have been engaged, the standards and colours are being prepared, the line of march has been settled, the chief officers have been appointed, and the procession has been divided up into sections and sub-divided into groups.

A specially interesting group will be that of the ex-prisoners, who will march at the head of the procession. Every imprisonment will be represented by a woman. All ex-prisoners who will be able to march and who are not filling officers' positions are invited to communicate with Miss Irene Dallas. Deputies will be required to fill up the vacant places, and any women who are willing to take part as deputies should also write to Miss Irene Dallas.

It has also been arranged to add several new contingents to the procession. New Zealand women and Australians are asked to communicate at once with Miss Christabel Pankhurst at 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The women voters of Australia and New Zealand will not be alone in the procession, for several of the enfranchised women of Norway are arranging to march in the procession under a banner of their own. Miss Pankhurst will be glad to hear from ladies willing to join this section of the procession.

The American contingent is being organised by Miss Freeman, with whom American Suffragists, resident in this country, should communicate at 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The secretary in charge of the German section is Mrs. Caunter, with whom those of her compatriots who wish to march in the procession should communicate at once.

A French and a Swedish contingent are also being organised. Indeed, it is hoped that every nationality will be represented.

Another very important section will be that formed by musicians, a great number of whom are ardent Suffragists. This section is being organised by Miss Kemp-Gee, 66, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W., and Miss Esther Palliser is rendering every assistance in her power.

A group of women chemists will also march in the procession, and all communications respecting this group should be addressed to Miss Hambling, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

In consequence of the very large number of those who have already signified their intention of taking part, two additional sections, making seven in all, have been added to the procession—one in Whitehall, and another in Queen Victoria Street.

The Line of Route.

The most convenient way of reaching the Albert Hall from the Westminster Embankment is to proceed along Northumberland Avenue, past Trafalgar Square, up Cockspur Street, along Pall Mall, up St. James's Street, and straight along Piccadilly and Knightsbridge until the Albert Hall is reached. This line of route has accordingly been adopted, and is indicated in the map which is given on page 490. Northumberland Avenue cuts the Embankment into two unequal halves; the smaller extends from Westminster to the Avenue, the other from the Avenue to Blackfriars Bridge. In order that the procession may make use of the whole Embankment it will be necessary for these two halves to face in opposite directions; the first half will face away from Westminster and the second half will face towards Westminster.

Sections.

Each section of the procession will be controlled by a Marshal, and the colours and standards in each section will be directed by a Banner Marshal. Each section will also be sub-divided into groups, and for each group there will be a Group Captain; while the colours and standards will be under the control of Banner Captains, who in turn will be under the supervision of the Banner Marshal.

SECTION A.

Section Marshal, Mrs. Eates. Banner Marshal, Miss K. Jarvis.

This section will head the procession, and will be led by the Drum and Fife Band. In it will march the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union and those who have suffered imprisonment in the cause of Woman Suffrage, and several of the local Unions from the West of London. It will extend from Northumberland Avenue to Whitehall Stairs.

SECTION B.

Section Marshal, Miss Craggs. Banner Marshal, Miss Haig.

Immediately behind Section A, stretching from Whitehall Stairs to Westminster, will come Section B, and this will include the remainder of the Unions from the West of London, and the contingent of women from the West of England and from the South-West and South, who will arrive at Paddington and Victoria.

SECTION C.

Section Marshal, Miss Effie Marsden.

This section will form up in Whitehall Place, and will consist of University graduates only. It will follow immediately after Sections A and B in the procession.

SECTION D.

Section Marshal, Miss M. Cameron. Banner Marshal, Miss B. Ayrtton.

Section D will head the second half of the procession, and will range up from the Charing Cross Underground Station eastwards to Waterloo Bridge. It will contain the mem-

bers of the other Suffrage Societies who are marching on that great day with the Women's Social and Political Union to the Albert Hall. The following have already signified their intention of taking part in the march: Actresses' Franchise League, Women's Freedom League, Church League for Woman's Suffrage, Constitutional Suffrage Society, Irish Women's Franchise League, The Men's Political Union for Woman's Suffrage, the New Union of Men and Women, Suffrage Atelier, and Women Writers' Franchise League.

SECTION E.

Section Marshal, Miss C. Marsh. Banner Marshal, Miss E. Gye.

Section E will stretch from Waterloo Bridge to the Temple Pier, and will include the Northern and Southern local W.S.P.U.'s and also all the remaining contingents from all over the country who are not included in section B, and, further, a large number of those women members of the various professions, Teachers, Nurses, Stenographers, Telegraphists, Business Women, etc., etc., who are marching on that day.

SECTION F.

Section Marshal, Miss J. Stephenson. Banner Marshal, Miss Higgins.

Section F will stretch from the Temple Pier to Blackfriars Bridge, and will include the Eastern Women's Social and Political Unions and a large number of other women who are taking part in the procession.

SECTION G.

Finally, section G will be devoted to private carriages, which will form up in Queen Victoria Street.

Points about the Procession.

Attention is specially directed to the following points:— In the sections and groups devoted to local W.S.P.U.'s friends of members of the Union will be welcome to walk as well as members themselves, and if they prefer they can walk beside their immediate friends.

Men will not be excluded from the procession, but as only those men who have special reserved tickets can obtain admission to the Albert Hall, the general public of men are not being invited to take part. Friends of the Union should invite men to come and line the route of the procession and to see for themselves how great is the demand that women are making.

The whole effect of a procession comes from the fact that those taking part in it march on foot. It is most important, therefore, that on May 28 only those shall drive who, by reason of ill-health or advanced age, are unable to walk. Past experience has shown that brakes are quite unsuitable to take a place in processions, and therefore no brakes will be allowed on the present occasion. Section G for carriages will be confined to private carriages.

THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

The demand for reserved tickets in the Albert Hall has far surpassed the utmost expectations. The portions of the hall originally reserved for members and their friends, namely, Boxes, Stalls and Lower Orchestra, were sold out nearly six weeks before the Demonstration. In order to accommodate members of the Women's Social and Political Union and their friends additional parts of the hall have accordingly been thrown open, namely, the Arena and the Balcony. The Arena has now also been sold out, and a great many seats have been sold in the Balcony. Those who wish to secure their position there are recommended to make immediate application to Miss Cooke, the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The price of the Balcony reserved seats is 6d. each, and only members of the W.S.P.U. can apply.

Albert Hall Stewards.

There are still some vacancies for stewards inside the Albert Hall. Members of the Union sending in their applications to Miss Hambling (W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.) must clearly understand that if they wish to walk in the procession they must walk in the section which will be allotted to them, near the front, so that when nearing the hall they can leave the other processionists and take their places in the hall before the main body arrives.

Special Notice to Box-Holders.

With a view to relieving the pressure upon seats the Women's Social and Political Union have ascertained from the authorities of the Albert Hall that they are willing to insert additional chairs in the boxes as follows: In the Grand Tier boxes five extra chairs, in the Loggia two extra chairs, in the Second Tier boxes one extra chair. Tickets for these will be 1s. each chair. Any box-holder who wishes to avail herself of this extra accommodation must write to the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., enclosing her 5s., 2s., or 1s., as the case may be, and requesting her to send tickets for these extra chairs. In no case can more people enter a box than tickets are held for by the box-holder.

Notice to Officers of the Procession.

The Ticket Secretary wishes to inform all officers, marshals, captains, paper-sellers, etc., that it has not been possible to arrange any special accommodation for them in the Albert Hall, and they are therefore requested to take reserved seats in the same way as other members of the audience.

[Reports of those who are organising the various contingents of the procession will be found on page 500].

THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

The Openers: Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Decima Moore.

If I were asked to sum up my impression of Lady Constance Lytton in one sentence, I should say, "A perfectly sincere moral nature dominated by a powerful, logical mind." The name of Lady Constance Lytton is associated with action; action so definite and uncompromising that it stands out clear against the background of modern political history, and will so stand out in unblurred outline for many days to come.

Just in the same way the lines of her personality are defined with a sort of crystal clearness. She acts under the inspiration of the intellect, not under the inspiration of the emotions. There is no suffusion of feeling, blurring the outline of her intention or thought. Calmly, slowly and deliberately she moves to her goal, never advancing till she sees the path before her illuminated by the light of intellectual truth burning within her mind.

The story of how Lady Constance Lytton came into the Militant Suffrage Movement is very typical of her entire

I suppose, found themselves at one time or another attempting to dissuade her from some action deemed by them to be fraught with unnecessary inconvenience or pain to herself. I myself am no exception. I can foretell the result of any such encounter in the future. Lady Constance will coolly, calmly, and deliberately choose some light, bright weapon from her intellectual armoury, and will leave you without a leg of logic to stand on. If, like fair Lilliard who "fought upon her stumps," you continue the unequal fight, she will take a pointed and shining spear of truth, and run it right home into the very heart of your resistance. With all her gentleness she cannot be moved upon a moral issue by sophistry, persuasion or entreaty. A soul so fearless and upstanding, filled with a passion for truth, dominated by self-merciless logic, is a deadly enemy to wrong and a powerful ally on the side of any great movement for reform.

E. P. L.

Miss Decima Moore.

Probably not many of us can boast of having discussed the suffrage in as many different parts of the globe as can Miss Decima Moore, who told me, amongst other pleasant reminiscences, of having on one occasion anchored on the equator in the middle of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and of having there the satisfaction of hearing a very high Government official express his cordial approval of the suffrage movement in general and of militant methods in particular.

Everyone knows Miss Decima Moore as an actress; her speeches and recitations are a constant inspiration to suffragists, while her personality and whole-hearted enthusiasm have made many converts to our cause. A visit to her flat, with its fascinating store of curios, fills one with envy for the breadth and comprehension of her travels. Miss Moore has been in places in Africa where no other white woman has penetrated.

"And I get so homesick for Africa. Yes, I've been in the South, the East, the West—let me show you in the map."

A big map was produced, and Miss Moore traced her route—Nigeria, Ashanti, Lagos, the Gold Coast.

"Oh, here's a photo I took of the King of Sefwi—that's in the West African Gold Coast; he has 1,000 pounds' worth of gold plastered on him, chiefly on his feet. That photo took a first prize at the Franco-British Exhibition. When I was going through Ashanti in 1904, before I took any personal part in the Suffrage movement, I remember being so struck with the condition of women's work out there, and noticing how the women did all the hard work in the fields and farms. Even at that date I had a heading, 'Women's Rights,' in a chapter of the book 'We Two in West Africa,' that we wrote about that part of our travels. I was out with my husband, Major Guggisberg, on the Boundary Commission."

"You must have had some rough times in those wild parts?"

"Yes, indeed, and one learns to be a regular handy man. You don't wait to fuss over proper implements, you just make something else do. The other day I found myself improvising a drinking cup out of the top of a powder box, and I remember thinking that if I hadn't been an old African I'd have gone thirsty!"

"How did you get over to your Lake Nyanza suffrage debate?"

"That was after we'd been all through the South, and up



(Lizzie Caswell Smith.)

Lady Constance Lytton.

character. In the month of August, 1908, she was brought into contact with two of the leaders of the Movement. They met for a week in the same house in the country—a working girls' holiday hotel. At that time she was quite unawakened to the paramount need and importance of women's enfranchisement, and the militant agitation she viewed with disapproval. The conversations held during that week did not convince her either of the paramount importance of the question or the rightness of the methods, but they convinced her that she was in complete ignorance about the whole subject. With Lady Constance Lytton an intellectual conviction induces immediately its corresponding action. She set herself to the study of the question from every aspect, historical, economic, moral and political. She debated every point; she challenged every action taken at head-quarters; she put the leaders again and again on their defence. They on their side realised that they were dealing with one of those exceedingly rare people who are ready to yield full obedience to an idea when once that idea is accepted by the reason. They proved her ready to undertake any service, no matter how unpleasant or how arduous, the moment she was logically convinced of its rightness. It took four or five months' hard thinking before she reached the point of view of the militant suffragists; at the end of that time, in February, 1909, she decided on her own initiative to take part in a Deputation to the House of Commons.

The twelve months that elapsed from that date saw her arrested and imprisoned three times. On each occasion her action had a different significance and accomplished a distinct and clearly conceived result. In February, she went upon the Deputation because as an ardent Liberal she could not take part against the Government at By-Elections until she had proved, by attack upon her own person, the violence of the Government to peaceful women petitioners. In September, the cruelty practised upon Mrs. Leigh in Birmingham Gaol led her to repeat Mrs. Leigh's action, and thus to challenge the Government to treat the sister of a Peer as it chose to treat the wife of a working man. The Government met the challenge by releasing Lady Constance Lytton after two days' imprisonment. In January, 1910, the knowledge of black deeds of violence done in Liverpool Gaol upon two persecuted girls led her, unknown to the leaders of the movement, to court arrest under the disguise of a working woman, in order that she might first endure and then expose the scandal. She remained for nearly a week unrecognised, and as Jane Warton she was led by force and treated with gross insult and violence. All the personal friends of Lady Constance Lytton have



Miss Decima Moore.

the East Coast. We landed at Mombasa, and going inland, we were following Mr. Winston Churchill, and being followed by Mr. Roosevelt. That was all through the Uganda swamps, where the sleeping sickness is so bad. We visited Daudi, King of Uganda, who is the only native prince who has been educated in Africa in the English fashion by a Cambridge man. King Daudi keeps a visitors' book. Mr. Winston Churchill's was the first signature in it. I must tell you that I went through the prison at Mombasa, and found it so airy and comfortable that I told the governor of the prison that he treated his prisoners far better than our suffragists were treated in Holloway."

"How the suffrage crops up everywhere, and what a traveller you have been!"

"I was in Australia, you know, the year after the Australian women got the suffrage. Everybody seemed quite pleased with the innovation. I've been in Samoa, too."

"Will you tell me how long you've been an active suffragist?"

"I joined the Actresses' Franchise League as soon as it was formed. The first time I appeared on a suffrage platform was in Manchester. I slipped out to a meeting between the two 'houses' of the hall where I was acting. I sold papers in Manchester, too—that was when I was new to it all, and I was terribly frightened lest I should not know how to answer questions. One working man talked to me for half-an-hour about the suffrage. I'm sure he knew far more about it than I did then, but I did my best to look very wise."

Miss Moore is busy organising a matinee for May 10, at the Grand Hall, Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, for the Actresses' Franchise League. Busy as she is with all her professional engagements, and with work for her own special Suffrage Society, she was ready in her charming and friendly way to accept the invitation of the Women's Social and Political Union to open the Glasgow Exhibition on Saturday, April 30. She will receive a very warm and appreciative welcome, for Miss Decima Moore is not only popular as a clever and delightful actress, she is known to her fellow suffragists as a generous and warm-hearted comrade.

MARGARET KILROY.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

The special features which, apart from its political significance, make this Bazaar of unusual interest to the public are the exhibits. These comprise amongst other things—

Prison Cells.

Two of these are shown. In one the so-called political prisoner has a comfortable room with a fireplace, his own furniture, food of his own ordering, books, newspapers, and letters. The other is the second division cell in which suffragist prisoners have served their sentences; and the contrast is very striking. Real ex-prisoners go through the prison routine at stated times.

Cartoons in Model.

These cleverly done models of some of the political cartoons in VOTES FOR WOMEN are creating much interest and amusement.

Political History of the W.S.P.U. in Photographs.

Some of this excellent series have been kindly lent by a well-known member; others by the illustrated papers; they show the chief events of the movement since the formation of the W.S.P.U.

The Art Stall.

The Secretary (Miss F. Kerry) writes:—"I have received contributions, in answer to my request through the columns of VOTES FOR WOMEN, from Germany, India, Egypt, and South Africa. Among the curios are a very beautiful white old French shawl, an antique church vestment of amber satin, many old brass antiques, a Burns jug with Tam O'Shanter depicted on it, and old silver. A reader in Nurnberg sent me an exquisite South African stone carved in lion's head with a pair of rubies for the eyes. The pictures include a beautiful sketch by a cartoonist of a leading paper, who is, by the way, an "Anti"—so this is a triumph—and many other valuable sketches; and there is metal work and embroidery, and six dozen postcards of Queen Margaret of Scotland (hand-painted). The Art Stall promises to be a unique success and we hope for many buyers."

Other Stalls.

The conveners and stall-holders have worked splendidly, and many beautiful things are on sale. At the Curio Stall, articles from all countries are being sold, including valuable ivory carvings, china, pottery, and foreign embroideries. The University Stall, which is attended by graduates and undergraduates in academic robes, has, in addition to ordinary goods, an author's table, supplied with autographed books, the gifts of the writers. These include such well-known names as John Galsworthy, John Masefield, Beatrice Harraden, Elizabeth Robins and J. J. Bell. Another interesting stall is the Hat Stall. Here are sold creations of well-known London and Scottish firms, collected and brought to Glasgow by Mrs. Macdonald of London, to whom great credit is due for her tireless energy and enthusiasm. Those who visit the Charing Cross Halls will see for themselves the beauty of the scheme of decoration—the work of Glasgow artists—and will realise, on looking at the various stalls, what credit is due to the stallholders for having done their work so well within such a short space of time.

Competitions.

The Doll Competition attracted some very pretty and beautifully dressed dolls. The successful competitors are—1st prize, Miss Farquharson (Edinburgh); 2nd prize, Miss M. Matthews (Berkhamsted); 3rd prize, Miss M. Ord (Edinburgh). The pincushion competition has been won by Miss O. A. Stafford (Leicester). A medical woman, Mrs. E. B. Meakin Haarbleicher, M.B., B.S., writes from Munich offering a prize of £24s. for the "best-made, cheapest, and most suitable cradle (e.g., the famous banana-crate!) for a child up to one year."

The Entertainments.

Miss Edith Craig, and Miss Winifred Mayo too, in collaboration with Miss Soga, have done splendid work in organising the entertainments. Amongst the well-known artists who are appearing are Miss Decima Moore, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Miss

Jeanne Rooke, Mr. Milton Rosmer, Mr. Hanray, Mr. A. L. Burke, Miss Marjorie Gullan, Mr. Graham Price, and Mr. Graham Moffatt.

Contributions.

The organisers wish to take this opportunity of thanking all for the splendid way they have worked. Promises and contributions have arrived in such numbers that it is impossible to thank each donor. The following arrived in time to be acknowledged in this week's issue:—Miss Mary Duncan, £10 in goods; (per Miss Duncan) Mrs. Weingardth, £1 in money; Miss Edwards, 9s. in goods; Mrs. Belmont, 15s. in goods; Madame de Montfitchet, £1, music; Miss Wilson, 10s. in goods; Miss Taylor, £3 in goods; Miss Pearson, £1 in goods; Miss Moore, £1 in goods; Miss Clapham, 15s. 6d. in goods; Misses Barrowman, £12 in goods; Mrs. Adams, £5 in goods; Miss Beckett, £6, antiques; Mrs. Powell, £21 in goods; Miss Hamilton, 10s. in goods; Mrs. Johnson, 10s. in goods; Miss Chrystal, £5 in goods; Dr. Mabel Jones, £4 in goods; Miss H. McLean, 10s. in goods and 10s. in money; Miss Jool, £1 in goods; Miss Smith Park, £1 4s. in goods; Miss D. Allan, £3 in goods; Miss Hay, £3 in goods; Mrs. M'Culloch, £2 in goods; Miss Rankin, £1 in money; Mrs. Rintoul, £5 in goods; Mrs. Durnan, £1 in money and £1 4s. 6d. in goods; Miss Trayon, 2s. 6d. in goods; Mrs. McGill, 14s. in goods; Mrs. Wallace, 30s. in goods; Mrs. Cairns, 10s. 6d. in goods; Mrs. Briesford, 7s. 6d. in goods; Mrs. Staig, £1 10s. in goods; Miss Reid, £1 18s. 6d. in goods; Misses Keppel, £3 2s. in goods; Anon, 3s. 9d. in goods; Mrs. Davies, 11s. in goods; Mrs. Soddy, 27s. in goods; Miss Kemp, £2 10s. in goods; Miss Oliver, 5s. in goods; Miss Pattie Mayon, £15 16s. 6d., pictures; Miss Ross, 7s. 6d. in goods; Miss Lettice Floyd, 15s. in goods; Miss Mary Floyd, 12s. 6d. in goods; Miss F. Adkins, 12s. in goods; Miss Minnie Stephen, 3s., sweets; Miss McMurtrie, 18s. in goods; Miss Forbes, 8s. 6d. in goods; Miss J. Wylie, £2 in goods; Mrs. Green, £4 in goods; Misses Hunter and Wylie, £5 in goods; Miss Thomson, 1s. in goods; Mrs. Black, 18s. in goods; Miss Helen Hunter, £2 in goods; Mrs. Jubb, £5 in goods; J. J. Bell, Esq., autographed books; Miss McIlroy, £9 in goods, and two pictures, and 10s. in money; Two Friends from Brighton, £1 1s. in goods; Mrs. Mason, £1 in money; Miss Ingleton, £4 10s. in goods; Login and Box, £1 1s. in goods; Miss Doig, 8s. in goods; Miss Corson, 5s. in goods. Contributions are gratefully acknowledged from Hornsey, Birmingham, Ilford, and North Islington W.S.P.U. Miss Jean Bow, Exhibition Secretary for Paisley, has received £2 2s. from Dr. Janet Kay for the West of Scotland Stall.

Edinburgh Stalls.

Miss Geddes wishes to thank all who have given such splendid support in money, work and time to the Edinburgh Exhibition Committee. The results have far exceeded expectations, and considerably more than the £600 promised has been sent in. If any members or friends have not been thanked for their contributions, she hopes they will excuse it in the pressure of work. Some parcels also were sent in without the donor's name, and the Secretary takes this opportunity of thanking everyone who has helped in whatever way.

Thanks!

The Executive Committee at headquarters desire to express their great appreciation of the splendid work put into the Exhibition by the Scottish members. A list of helpers has been received from the Scottish organiser, and the very number of devoted workers prevents the services of each one being acknowledged personally, the list being very much too long for publication. The Committee at Clements Inn desire to express to each one personally the great appreciation felt for the devotion and enthusiasm which has culminated in such splendid results. The business ability and energy they have shown are beyond all praise. Women in all parts of Scotland have responded to the call for their assistance with the utmost generosity. The success of the Exhibition is already assured.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The Times published on April 20 a leading article on the White Slave Traffic. The impression conveyed to the average reader, who is ignorant upon the subject, is that the trade in the export of girls from the United Kingdom has been stopped by the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. Such is not the case. Mr. Masefield gives in the following letter a clear statement of the actual working of this traffic, the knowledge of which he has gained in the course of an investigation into the facts.

Mr. Masefield's Letter.

30, Maida Hill West, London, W.
24th April, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to point out some of the methods by which criminals engaged in the White Slave Traffic contrive to carry on their business in spite of the law?

The procureurs (the cant name is "ponce") at work in this country are mostly foreigners. They advertise in country newspapers for good-looking housemaids. Girls living in the country answer the advertisements, send references and perhaps photographs. The procureurs promise them positions and ask them to come to London. In some cases they send money for the ticket. When a girl arrives at the house or office of a procureur she is told that the lady who advertised has had to go abroad, to France, Turkey or wherever it may be, but that she has left word for the new servant to follow her as soon as possible. Money has been left for the ticket. The procureur bids the girl to think well before she decides to go abroad. He recommends that she should consult her parents and obtain their written consent. When this has been done he persuades her to sign a statement that she goes abroad of her own will.

To deceive the police officials who watch the Continental steamboats at their ports of sailing, the procureur dresses the girl in good clothes, and sends or takes her to the Continent as a first-class passenger. He can afford a lavish expenditure. A young English girl will fetch £50. On her arrival abroad, the girl is taken to a brothel, and detained there, as the slave of the keeper of the house. As the writer of the article shows, she is "bought into debt to the house." It is almost impossible for her to escape. It is said that after twelve months' existence in a brothel a girl exhibits no trace of a moral nature. In a few years she dies.

Many procureurs make their living by seducing women. Their victims are frequently deeply devoted to them. The procureurs, taking advantage of this devotion, persuade the girls to go into the streets to earn money for them. A clever procureur may have five or six women earning money for him in different parts of the town.

Sometimes the procureur, dressed "like a foreign nobleman," with a display of jewellery, goes to a seaside resort in the south of England. He contrives to scrape acquaintance with some good-looking girl. He invites her to come with him to Boulogne, or to some other French port, on one of the many all-day trips. When abroad with her he contrives that she shall miss the returning steamer. As a rule the girl is without money. She is in a foreign land in the care of a ruffian. It is easy for the procureur to dispose of her as he thinks fit.

These are three methods much in favour among procureurs in this country. It is extremely difficult to obtain convictions against the criminals who employ them. All three methods are practised continually and successfully on English women. As a member of the police force said to me only a few days ago, "They may hold a dozen Conferences, but they'd do more good if they hung a dozen ponces." It is pitiful that the maximum punishment for this offence of procuring the swift, certain, bodily and spiritual ruin of a human being (often a girl of tender years), should be set at two years' hard labour.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

JOHN MASEFIELD.

THE RESULTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

We are authorised by Lady Stout, wife of the former Chief Justice of New Zealand, to publish the following letters on the beneficial effect of the women's vote in that country from two such authorities as Dr. Chapple, M.P. for Stirlingshire and formerly a member of the New Zealand Parliament, and the Hon. R. McNab, ex-Minister of Defence and Lands.

Dr. Chapple writes from the House of Commons:—

"No one who has been any considerable time in New Zealand since the passage of the Act granting the franchise to women could fail to detect the beneficial effects of this just and far-reaching reform. The enfranchisement of women in New Zealand has enlarged woman's outlook, deepened her interest in public affairs, discovered to her mind the great and important part that politics and social reform play in the betterment of conditions that directly and indirectly affect her home; and with these advantages none of the prophecies of evil which were hurled at the reform by its enemies has been realised. The home is not neglected, domestic infelicity does not result, the head of revolution has not appeared, and the nation has not become effeminate and sentimental. The Australian Commonwealth, with universal adult suffrage, was the first country of Anglo-Saxon race to establish by law compulsory military training, and New Zealand, with a similar suffrage, was the second. This is a complete reply to those who declare that women would be against the defence of their homes and their country. In my opinion, as a close observer of the trend of political and social reform in the colonies for a quarter of a century, the enfranchisement of women has been wholly for good from every point of view."

We are also favoured with the copy of a letter sent by Dr. Chapple to an anti-suffrage society refusing to it his support, in which he says:—

Your overseas sisterhood look on with no little surprise at the indifference of British women to political emancipation, but they are amazed beyond measure at the active propaganda by women in Britain against a reform based upon justice, counselled by wisdom, and justified by experience.

Another Testimony.

The Hon. Robert McNab states:—

In reply to your request for information regarding the operation of the women's vote in New Zealand, nothing gives me greater pleasure than to avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my opinion.

I entered politics in November, 1895, the first occasion on which women voted in New Zealand, and I have fought six General Elections and one by-election, so that I have had the experience of seven contests in which women played their part as electors. Giving votes to women has given political power to the home instead of the tent. The wandering man stands alone, but the women of the family, grouping themselves around the home, send forth from there a political power which goes for all that is best in public life. The here-to-day-and-away-to-morrow man, being alone, is outvoted. To one like myself, who has never known any other system, the objections urged against it in this country are incomprehensible, and are very different from the experience of New Zealand, where the men would not allow the women to give up the vote, even if the latter desired to do so, as such action would permit the floating nomadic to menace the stationary home vote.

In all my experience of elections, I never was able to see that the women's vote was exercised with one whit less intelligence than any section of the men's vote, and having taken part in the last contest here, I can say with certainty that our contests do not suffer in any comparison which may be instituted.

Lady Stout also writes to us to expose the absurdity of a statement circulated by the anti-suffragists that a Temperance Law passed in New Zealand became a dead letter. Lady Stout points out that there is no Temperance Law, but there is a system of temperance legislation with optional licences and that this has worked very well, leading to a great decrease in drunkenness.

THE VOTE THIS SESSION.

Writing to the Manchester Guardian on April 24, Mr. Wilfrid H. Crook, of Lincoln College, Oxford, says:—

Are we to see the return of the use of forcible feeding on suffrage prisoners? Is it not about time the Government plucked up courage and gave that vote which women have been demanding for forty years? After the recess, and while the Veto Resolutions are still in the House of Lords, no legislation has been promised. This, then, is the golden opportunity which, once lost, will never return again to this Government.

THE MODERN FIERY CROSS.

An Impression of the Women's Mission in Liverpool.

Other times, other manners! Long, long ago, in the brave old days of Scotland when men fought and died for Liberty, for which women are struggling to-day, it was the custom of the clansmen to bear aloft a Fiery Cross from village to village in token of warning that an enemy was at hand, in token of a summons to arms. They are all dead and gone, those gallant forefathers, those men who died that their country might live. They were as the leaves of the forest; they came and they went in their days, no man knowing their story or their deeds. They make for us the leaves of unwritten history. We know only that they lived and struggled and died, but their name is lost as if they had never been. So much we understand—that they had, even in those far away days the perception to know what was highest and the need to look for it—and that highest we call Liberty. To-day we have changed, not our point of view, but the method of Liberty and the means of gaining it. The modern war is the war of women against the despotism of governments. The new mutiny is as heroic as the ancient mutiny, and it is the same in many ways, and may be summed up as rebellion against received and accepted opinions.

That is why the coming of Mrs. Pankhurst to Liverpool is analogous to the summons of the Fiery Cross. She came to warn us and to invoke our aid. It cannot be said that Liverpool failed to reply to the message of the Fiery Cross. Hardman Street Hall was crowded at each convocation with women and with men in sympathy with the new movement in evolution. The great natural silent forces that work for good or ill in human life are not after all dependent on moods and whims of men and governments. So much Mrs. Pankhurst laid down in her speeches; the world turns on justice and love—if we but wait long enough! But the waiting is irksome! Mrs. Pankhurst is to me a re-incarnation of the ancient valiant women who kept bright the swords of their husbands and sons. She, to be sure, attacks with the valour of her tongue; since we use no swords in civil war to-day, having that more pungent weapon to defend us. I am minded to compare the melodiousness of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech, her dwelling on the great and good, the heroic and ideal, the lofty index of her mind, with the lip-service, the cant of average politicians, and to confess that our finest women understand and feel most deeply those moral laws, those spiritualities which are derived not from codes or rules, but from the inmost nature of humanity. They understand so well because they have sat long by the fire, stitching, stitching, and have dreamed dreams and seen visions. I am not myself a member of any suffrage society, but I can quite realise the thoughts beyond the power of words which rise up in the presence of Mrs. Pankhurst. . . . You remember Lessing's theory "Aspiration is everything." That is what she gives us, aspiration, the ideal, the Heaven to reach for, the inflexible purpose. And so the age of romance never ceases, and to-day we again see the message of the Fiery Cross, and we arise to its summons to fight for Liberty.

The three days' mission was closed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who spoke at the Sun Hall with that enthusiasm which is so captivating. There runs through her words a note of high challenge, the challenge of the New Age to the Old Times, now fallen into disrepute, now no longer necessary, now indeed hindering the life of the nation. The memory of her face of beautiful seriousness is with me as I write these lines, the courage and truth of her words, the warmth and spirituality of her whole address. So young, so gallant, so high-souled a woman brings a nobler morality into life. That, in itself, is our splendid hope for the future, for the permanent element of things.

VEVEY WEBSTER.

IN MEMORIAM.

By the passing away on April 17 last of one of the most faithful and devoted of its workers, the Women's Social and Political Union, and the cause for which it stands, is to-day immeasurably the poorer. Ethel Mills came into the movement, actively working on its behalf, some two years ago, when she undertook the arduous task of rousing the men and women of Battersea to a sense of the importance of Votes for Women as a means of improving the conditions of their industrial life. This she continued until, some months later, the VOTES FOR WOMEN department claimed her services, and until failing health compelled her to relinquish her efforts in building up the circulation of the paper, she gave herself up to this special activity with utter unselfishness and absolute devotion to duty, struggling all the time with heroic courage against increasing physical ill-health and growing weakness.

Every aspect of the woman's question had her sympathy and adherence, but specially near to her heart were the poor distressed, and exploited women who are the victims of an industrial system which she knew could never be changed until the woman's point of view could be enforced through legislation. To the end of her sweet and gentle life her thoughts were with those to whom she was in truth a little sister, and whom she longed to help and to raise. To those who were privileged to work with her in comradeship the memory of her bright and courageous spirit will always be a fragrant and beautiful possession, inspiring them to ever greater and more devoted efforts on behalf of the helpless and the voiceless, the wretched and the oppressed.

So may Thy soldiers, faithful, strong and bold,
Fight as the Saints who nobly fought of old.
And win, with them, the victor's crown of gold.

Aleluia.

M. T.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Goulden, the mother of Mrs. Pankhurst, who passed away at the age of 75 in her home in the Isle of Man on Saturday last. Mrs. Goulden followed with the greatest interest the movement to which her daughter is devoted, and throughout gave it her sympathy and support.



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All information from—

Mrs. KNIGHT,

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road,
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "Seven Short Plays." By Lady Gregory. (Dublin: Maunsel and Co., Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.)
"Charlotte Grace O'Brien." By Stephen Gwynn. (Dublin: Maunsel and Co., Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.)
"The Kiltartan History Book." By Lady Gregory. (Dublin: Maunsel and Co., Ltd. 1s. net.)
"The Bell-Branch." By James H. Cousins. (Dublin: Maunsel and Co., Ltd. 1s. net.)
"First Love." By Marie Van Vorst. (London: Mills and Boon, Ltd. 6s. net.)
"Reform of the Electorate." By Candidus. (London: Frank Palmer. 1s. net.)
"The Quest." By Dorothea Hollins. (London: Williams and Norgate, 4s. 6d. net.)
"The Divine Minstrels." By Auguste Bailly. (London: Lee Warner. 5s. net.)
"The Iphigenia in Tauris." By Prof. G. Murray. (London: Geo. Allen and Sons. Cloth 2s., paper 1s.)
"Modern Woman: Her Intentions." By Florence Farr. (London: Frank Palmer. 2s. 6d. net.)
"Insurrections." By James Stephens. (Dublin: Maunsel and Co., Ltd. 1s. net.)
"The Englishwoman's Review." April. (Publishers: 23, Berners Street, Oxford Street. 1s. net.)

"BEAUTY FOR ASHES."

It was late February; even the winter had had its day; the sparkle of frost, the bracing cold, were gone, all was dull, grey and sad. I was in an express train flying through the North and Midlands, and on either side was stretched that manufacturing and mining country so well named the "Black Country." As it happens, it is my native place, and, as we whirled through it, I recalled childish recollections of returns from summer holidays, from the sea and from the Welsh hills through dark and early summer nights when the furnaces low down on the earth with their belching flames and smoke meant nothing to childish imagination but the hell fire of Sunday's preaching. But at any rate there was a thrill in it which lasted until the next chance of a surreptitious feasting on the pictures by Gustav Doré illustrating the Inferno of Dante.

But in daylight, with only the heaps of cinders, clinker and ashes to mark the place of mine and factory, and with life's knowledge, gathered for the most part first hand, of the sordidness, the ugliness and the privations and sufferings wrought by the monsters of greed and selfishness on our English boys and girls, there was not even a thrill of hell fire; all was hopeless, dull, and life itself seemed symbolised by the ashes of a burnt-out fire.

And then in an hour all was changed!

I was in the Town Hall of a big northern town, and in the distance I heard the sounds of laughter, merry voices, and jingling bells, and amongst the people with whom I waited, there was an air of expectancy, of vivid life, quite unusual in a crowd of city toilers just released from the week's grind in shop and factory. And behold! suddenly we were back in the glorious days when beauty in song, in form, in colour, was a living thing, when joy was a vital energiser, when youth and grace were manifestations of the Gods men worshipped; and the transformation into another world was complete as there trooped into this big, ugly hall, a merry band of English girls, daughters of the people, of the men who worked for bread in the bowels of the earth, and of mothers who tend the looms and send the shuttles flying in the monster factories of the North. These were girls, too, from whom our civilisation takes toll of youth and strength in undue measure, as it seems to those of us who know. And yet on this Saturday afternoon, here they are competing in friendly rivalry in dance and song and game, wearing pretty, simple frocks, dainty and sweet, with coloured sunbonnets, ribbons, bells and sticks, for all the world as if they were on a village green or at a country revel in the spacious days of good Queen Bess.

In an hour they are gone, back to their homes, and on Monday they will be again at work in factory and in mill. I too am back in the train, speeding through the heaps of clinker and ashes in the Black Country of modern England.

And as the train moves on I think—and think! What is it I have seen? What does it mean? Whither is it leading? But as I meditate the answer comes, and I know that in the revival of folk art, which is part of the nation's life to-day, and of which I have only seen one glimpse in that happy troupe of girls, is the salvation of our country from the materialism, and ugliness, and cruelty, which has broken the spirit and dulled the mind so long.

It is three hundred years since the surging life, the living force, the spirit and the beauty of England were incarnated in Shakespeare, our greatest poet and dramatist, and we are only just beginning to understand what that incarnation meant and still means. The working out of this knowledge, which is taking place in city and in village amongst the unlettered and the cultured alike, in the revival of morris dancing, the performance of village plays and in the singing of folk songs, is centreing at Stratford-on-Avon, where a movement is afoot for the gathering in of all these forces which make for the revivifying of a nation effete with over-civilisation and great riches. It is a movement which will give us beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for the garment of heaviness. And to this centre are moving in an ordered procession those who have this ideal before them, and the young folks whom they are teaching, and who follow gladly in their steps. For some twenty years there has centred round the birth-place of Shakespeare, inspired by the selfless spirit of Frank B. Benson, a movement for the presentation of Shakespeare's plays in the only theatre in England not run for dividend. It is fitting, therefore, now that the time is ripe for further development, that this annual festival, held for some weeks in April and May, should be enlarged and extended to include those who cannot for various reasons join in the actual birthday celebrations. This year will see the beginning of that extension.

The teachers are coming and the children, the folk singers of long ago, and the folk singers of to-day, the merry morris men, and the children whom they have taught to dance, the writers of the drama of to-day, and the artists who show us the living drama of the past.

Painters and singers too are gathering there, all with one thought, to give to England, whom we love, something of that spirit which not only earned her the name of "Merry England," but which also gave to her her leaders, her sailors, and her soldiers, her poets, and singers.

There are those of us who think that this movement towards a saner and a more beautiful national life is inevitably linked to the world movement for the freeing of the souls and bodies of women, and that not until this is accomplished, and its outward and visible sign in our possession, shall women be able to play their part in the Art Revival to which the needs of the nation call them to-day. All details of this extended Festival can be had from the office of the Esperance Guild for Morris Dancers, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C. —MARY NEAL.

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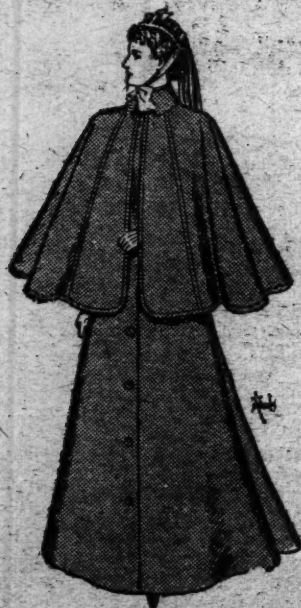


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NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. Practical Notes on Present Fashions.

One effect of the gradual development of the present fashions in dress is that we are left with the widest range of choice that has been offered to women for many years. Be our figures what they may, there is something to suit, and contrasts are everywhere met with. London has not yet adopted some of the extremes which have been exhibited in Paris, the Englishwoman showing her customary discretion in selecting new ideas without lending herself to their exaggerations. The clinging skirt, the tunic, and the wealth of embroidery which are all alike typical of the more elegant costumes are illustrated in an evening gown at Messrs. Shoolbred's. The frock is of a dull shade of peacock blue satin, and the tunic is formed of shot ninon, heavily trimmed at the hem by bugles on net. The sleeves, again, are of the ninon, net, and bugles, while at the waist a large rose in metal of a dull gold introduces a point of interest, and adds to the artistic effect of the whole. A costume such as this has both beauty and dignity, striking the happy mean between the contrasting tastes of the moment.

The call for shorter skirts, while it extends in some cases to evening dresses, is most apparent in the distinctively English tailor-made costume. One such, also from Shoolbred's, is in navy blue serge, the skirt having a panelled effect, divided by groups of pleats. The coat carries much soutache braiding, and the large cuffs are lined with Paisley satin. A striking note is introduced by oblong agate buttons of great size.

Such a dress as that just described is necessarily somewhat expensive, but the same firm caters for the cheaper demand with a coat and skirt in hopsack frieze. The collar of the short coat is of satin, and outlined by narrow braid. The lined skirt is simply gored.

One of the most smart of tailor-mades, which embodies more than one novel idea, comes from Marcel et Cie., of Baker Street. Beautifully carried out in a natural tussore silk, the coat is heavily embroidered with soutache, a single line of which is carried down the skirt to continue the opening of the coat. The coat itself offers a choice of no less than three effects. It can be buttoned across, one side can be opened displaying a broad single rever, or the two revers can be exhibited. With a little bodice of net decorated with coloured embroidery, the dress is altogether charming.

Still on the subject of the tailor-made gowns, one may notice a simple coat and skirt, the design of Rebecca Gordon, of 16, Belgrave Road. Both coat and skirt are short, the latter having a box pleat at the back, and buttons outlining the front gore. With satin collar and cuffs, the dress is neat and simple, in a dull purple cloth, although it can, of course, be made in other shades.

The use of two materials, the one thrown over the other, which has been conspicuous in evening gowns for some time, is extending to the afternoon costume. The upper material is not necessarily of gauze, as is shown in a costume by Zara, of Conduit Street. Here the underskirt is of green Shantung, and the upper of silk crepon exactly matching in shade. The Shantung is carried round in a broad hem, and has heavy braiding upon it. The waist belt, the cuff of the three-quarter sleeve, and the yoke are all braided to match.

Another distinctive style of afternoon dress, the design of Forma, of Conduit Street, has the bodice draped in a fichu effect and falling into paniers which sweep behind, are caught at the back and form the train. The whole of this is in a soft satin shot in green and brown, while the under dress is of Tyrian silk, hand embroidered at the hem in golden browns and greens.

For morning and country wear this year linens are to be as popular as in the past, for, in spite of the much exaggerated uncertainties of our weather, the occasions for which such a costume is suitable are many. A linen dress at Thelma's, in Southampton Row, has been called the "Claudine." The bodice is under Magyar influence, the skirt has a plain broad hem about 16 inches deep, and into this the upper portion is slightly gathered. Cut low in the throat, with the collar open-worked in soft shades of purple and green, the costume suggests itself as an admirable garment for summer campaigning.

For a child, one of the most practical, and at the same time beautiful, dresses I have seen is designed by Amy Kotzé, of Great Marlborough Street. Cut from green or blue Liberty serge, with a llama cloth blouse and a hand-embroidered yoke, it is a notable bargain.

Speaking of practical dress, the memory comes of a remarkable hat at Thelma's. Of satin, it does not differ in appearance from an ordinary hat, but there is not a single wire in its framing, and it can be folded, crushed, and even subjected to some maltreatment without losing its style. Another effective hat for campaign purposes would be that designed by Spiller et Cie., of Baker Street. With a hint of the Napoleonic in its shape, it can be made in different colours of straw, but all edged with black, and carrying a black rosette. This is a thoroughly useful hat for hard wear. More fitted for dress occasions is the "Marin," designed by Madame Bowditch, of Baker Street. This is a large hat, affording grateful shade, the material being a blue straw, the colour of which is thrown up by a black straw band beneath the brim. A large flat bow of black velvet and a band of the same round the crown, make a tasteful and captivating "crowning glory." Last week the address of Violetta was incorrectly given. It should be 71, George Street, Portman Square, W.

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Organising Sec.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking
for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease
to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners,
occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university fran-
chise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Woman's Social
and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same
conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded
about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote
in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at
present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a
simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms,
shall be passed immediately.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1910.

PEACEFUL METHODS.

Mr. Asquith's declaration with regard to the use of
the Royal prerogative for the purpose of overcoming the
opposition of the House of Lords to his Veto Resolu-
tions has caused the whole subject of political methods
to be widely discussed. The Unionist Party denounce
Mr. Asquith's proposed action as revolutionary and
unconstitutional. Mr. Asquith retorts that "It is an
integral part of our constitutional practice, without
which there would be absolutely no escape, except by
means of either force or revolution, out of a constitu-
tional impasse." Here we have the Prime Minister
giving his deliberate assent to that very principle upon
which we of the Women's Social and Political Union
base our militant methods.

In saying, as he does, that lack of a constitutional
weapon compels resort to revolutionary methods, Mr.
Asquith is recording a truth to which all history bears
witness, and to which every Liberal statesman, past or
present, has given recognition. Thus, Gladstone
declared that "If no instructions had ever been
addressed in political crises to the people of this
country, except to remember to hate violence and love
order, and exercise patience, the liberties of this country
would never have been attained." A similar defence
of militant methods is to be found in many of the
speeches of the present leaders of the Liberal Party.
Said Mr. Birrell, in his speech at Hoxton on April 20:
"We have got to take some means known to the
Constitution of securing that the will of the people
shall be made felt. . . . We are now in a position
to make our will felt without deeds of violence. We
do not want to burn cities, we do not want to blow
up gaols, and we do not want to see anybody weltering
in his blood; we rather want to make the will of the
people felt through its constitutional channels, namely,
its representatives chosen fairly and freely at the poll."
In this utterance we find, clearly and unmistakably
implied, an assertion that, but for their right to vote,
the men of the country would be obliged to use methods
of violence, and would be justified in doing so. On
the same principle, say the members of the Women's
Social and Political Union, women are compelled,
because they have no vote, to rely, not, we hope, upon
burning cities, upon blowing up gaols, or upon blood-
shed; but at least upon the mild form of militancy
adopted by this Union.

Another member of the Government, Sir Rufus Isaacs,
speaks in even plainer terms upon this question of
militancy. In the course of an address delivered at
Whitechapel on April 22, he said, "The days are past
for rioting, and we do not need to have recourse to
bloodshed or violence to carry on our schemes of progress
and reform, because we have a fairly good franchise,
which is an assurance that the will of the people in
these democratic days must prevail." The *Westminster
Gazette*, commenting upon this utterance, lays further
stress upon the principle that lack of voting power
renders militant action necessary, by saying, "Formerly,
when the great mass of the people were voteless, they
had to do something violent in order to show what they
felt. To-day the elector's bullet is his ballot." Militant
Suffragists are in entire agreement with Sir Rufus Isaacs
and with the *Westminster Gazette*, for their words express,
with absolute precision, the view which we ourselves
take. Borrowing the words of the *Westminster*, we say,
"To-day, when women are voteless, they have to do
something violent in order to show what they feel. To-
morrow the woman elector's bullet will be her ballot."
By their admissions as to the rightness and expediency
of militant methods Liberal Ministers and Liberal
newspapers are showing how utterly unwarrantable
has been their denunciation of the Suffragette campaign
of the past four years. Let us hope that if the
Women's Social and Political Union are obliged again
to revert to militant methods this denunciation will not
be repeated.

At present there is a truce to militancy, and it is our
hope that during this truce the question of Votes for
Women will be dealt with. The present session affords
the best opportunity of securing a Woman Suffrage
measure which has occurred in all the fifty years of this
agitation. The entire absence of ordinary legislation
from the programme which the Government have laid
before the House of Commons leaves the field clear for
the passage of a Women's Enfranchisement Bill, pro-
vided that the Government do not block the way.

On May 28 a great concourse of women, having
marched through the streets of London, will, in
public meeting assembled, in a perfectly peaceful and
orderly manner, call upon the Government to carry,
this session, a measure of women's enfranchisement
into law. We shall await the answer of the Govern-
ment to this appeal with the calm assurance of those
who have both justice and strength upon their side.

Christabel Pankhurst.

IN QUEST OF FREEDOM.

The old stories and fairy-tales are true—more true than history—for they hold the heart of essential truth within them. We recall the story of the twelve labours of Hercules; the story of the quest of Jason; the fairy-tale of the King's daughter set to spin gold out of straw. We have seen all these tales played out anew upon the stage of the Woman's Movement. Women have set forth in quest of human emancipation, the sign whereof is the vote, and on the way they have been bidden to the achievement of one "impossible" task after another, in order to show proof of their desire or their fitness for freedom.

Politicians have called upon them to educate the country to an idea of elementary justice, which it should be the first business of every honest politician to inculcate from the political platform. Women have been challenged to win public opinion to their side by presenting their case to the twenty-five millions of adult men and women who comprise the population of these islands. And the only public means of educating the masses of the people (which are in the hands of politicians themselves) have been employed the while for the express purpose of misstating their case and prejudicing and poisoning the public mind against them. In spite of the tremendous odds, they have won over public opinion to such good effect that more than two-thirds of the House of Commons have had to declare themselves in favour of giving women the vote. What would the Government of the day give to possess such a majority in the House!

Again women were bidden to fill the largest halls in all the great towns of the Kingdom, and to hold huge public meetings. This task accomplished, the Home Secretary stood up in the House of Commons and openly declared that not until women had organised open-air demonstrations on a scale comparable to the greatest ever held by men in the past, would they have proved the genuineness of their demand. And women forthwith beat the record of the greatest open-air demonstration fourfold. But still the vote was denied and new tasks were set them to fulfil.

From one achievement to another, the Woman's Movement has passed, with much labour, with great sacrifice, with ever increasing strength, with the song of triumph growing ever louder in the hearts of women, and the sense of union more deeply realised every day.

And now we have set before ourselves a further achievement. We are determined to have a Procession on Saturday, May 28, which shall surpass in numbers, in interest, and in beauty, any procession that has ever before marched through the streets of London. We shall have a Procession which will show forth a spectacular demonstration of the fact recently commented upon in the *Times*, that the most prominent feature of the present day is the outburst of the collective consciousness of women. We shall organise a Demonstration so great, so representative, and so impressive, that a Government which professes to obey the will of the people, will no longer be able to ignore the unmistakably expressed will of women in regard to their enfranchisement, because it will no longer be able to shut its eyes to the danger of ignoring it.

But this achievement cannot be attained without the same enthusiasm, the same devotion, the same labour, the same loyalty, and the same self-sacrifice, that has accomplished every triumph in the past.

A necessary preparation for the success of May 28 is the week of special effort and special Self-Denial, which has been appointed from next Saturday, April 30, to Saturday, May 7. In order to establish another great record in the history of this movement, we must have that which is a symbol of love, and labour, and self-sacrifice. We must have money. For we must have banners and colours in our Procession surpassing all that has ever been seen before. We must have dramatic and interesting living pictures. We must have marching music. The Procession alone will cost considerably more than £1,000. The bands alone will cost £250. The double bands, which play continuously throughout the march, will cost twelve guineas each, the single bands, which will take intervals of rest, will cost six guineas each. At the Queen's Hall last Monday, three double bands and one single band were promised. Let members who have Self-Denial Collecting Cards try to get enough to pay for a single or a double band. Let those members who do not take collecting cards follow the example given in the Queen's Hall, and send a special subscription to cover the cost of one of the bands. How magnificent it would be if the treasurer could announce that all these bands are paid for as the result of

definite contributions paid or promised in Self-Denial Week.

Great expense will be incurred in advertising the Demonstration, and in awakening public interest and broadcast enthusiasm. The streets of London must be thronged that Saturday afternoon by men who are well wishers and friends of our cause. Hundreds of thousands of copies of the leaflet, "Lead on," will be printed and distributed. Altogether more than a million handbills and leaflets will be given away, and special missions will be held in every district of London.

The price of freedom is heavy, but the bonds of subjection are heavier. Freedom is more than money. Freedom is honour. Freedom and honour are more than life.

For freedom and honour's sake women in this movement have again and again looked death straight in the face. Nay! they have done more. Lady Constance Lytton told us last week in these pages how she turned from the Angel of Death who came to her cell with the gift of deliverance—how she put from her the joy of release and bent her neck to the yoke and her spirit to the endurance of the terrible ordeal of torture. It was something greater even than freedom, greater than honour itself, that inspired that supreme act of renunciation; something that death could not satisfy—Love. The thought of all undefended women, of children's blighted lives, and of all the downtrodden, whose fate, through women's abject surrender of their part in the world's jurisdiction, must be laid at women's door! That was the thought that brought Lady Constance Lytton back to prolonged suffering. That is the thought that must be with us all through Self-Denial Week.

Quite recently a conference has been held in Paris on the White Slave Traffic. Two men were sent to the conference to represent Great Britain. Some idea of what the White Slave Traffic is will be found in a letter on page 495 written by Mr. Masefield. This traffic is carried on in the interests of a large number of men; it is backed up by all the power of vested greed and commercialism. True, it is felt to be a serious evil by some men, but any attempt at reform is met by strong resistance on the part of those whose interests are at stake, and with vast indifference on the part of the great majority of men whose lives are not directly touched by the grosser vices and who remain apathetic to wrongs that they do not personally feel and see. This iniquitous trade in women's bodies and souls will never cease until the voice of women is heard in the making and administering of the laws. There are a few men who hate this unspeakable system of women's degradation sincerely enough to wish to put a stop to it. All women hate it with limitless loathing and intense indignation. The shame of our victimised sisters is our own shame. The temple of womanhood is profaned and every woman is insulted in the degradation of her sex. The helplessness of these infinitely wronged women cries to Heaven against their seducers. And our helplessness to help them cries to Heaven against the laws of men that keep us dumb.

This iniquity established in our midst is but one of the countless social evils against which women are called to contend. The world is full of the broken hearts and lives of women wronged by the social system which is founded upon the domination of one-half of the human race over the other half.

Self-Denial Week is our week of renewed self-dedication to the greatest cause in all the world—the cause of women's emancipation. It is a week of self-discipline. It is a week of sacrifice that will be expressed in the precise and definite terms of silver and gold. It is a week of arduous, loving preparation—a week to be followed later by the great muster of our forces marching to the redress of age-old grievous wrong.

One more great appeal we will make to the conscience of those who would keep us in subjection while they exploit and degrade our sex. And if this appeal is unavailing we will go forward in the name of Freedom, Honour and Love to wage unceasing warfare for the right until women enter upon their inheritance of political emancipation and the victory is won.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

What One Woman Can Do.

When the Glasgow Exhibition was suggested, Miss Frances M'Phun, B.A., one of our most efficient and devoted young Glasgow members, made herself responsible for collecting the funds to meet the preliminary expenses of the scheme. She set herself to see what she could do apart altogether from the work of the official organisers of the Union. She has been amazingly successful. She has

raised the sum of £250 entirely by her own efforts. This large sum has been collected in response to appeals written personally to her friends by Miss M'Phun or as a result of personal interviews with people, some of whom were previously quite unconnected with this movement. Apart from this sum of £250, Miss M'Phun helped to secure, in co-operation with others, £40 in advertisements for the Exhibition programme, and other sums, bringing the total funds, before a single article has been sold from the Exhibition, to the sum of over £300.

We warmly congratulate Miss M'Phun upon her success, and we commend her example to other members of the Union. Very few people have the smallest idea of what can be achieved by individuals when they possess faith, enthusiasm and steady purpose. There are women in this Union who possess special gifts for collecting and raising money, though they do not know it, and never will know it until these gifts are exercised. Self-Denial Week provides a great opportunity for the exercise of these gifts. The Procession on May 28 affords an object of broad appeal for financial support. During Self-Denial Week individuals and groups of individuals are, I know, carrying out special well-planned enterprises. For instance, the Misses Russell, 26, Franconia Road, Clapham Common, are holding a Sale of Work in their own house on Saturday afternoon, May 7, and devoting all the proceeds to the Fund. Individual effort and individual initiative multiplied a hundred and a thousand fold is the one secret of a successful movement. This we have proved again and again in our Union.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Week ending April 23.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged 63,319 18 11	Mrs. Knox..... 1 0 0
Miss Alice Heale..... 2 0 0	Mrs. Hewitt..... 0 2 6
Miss Emily Grenfell..... 1 0 0	Cake Competition... 0 11 6
Hill..... 1 0 0	Cake and Candy Sale 7 13 4
Miss Ida Hyett..... 1 0 0	Mrs. Meikle..... 0 1 0
Miss Frances Graham..... 5 0 0	Mrs. Priestman..... 0 3 0
Mrs. G. Crutwell..... 2 0 0	Mrs. Stephenson..... 0 5 0
Hugh Gwyther, Esq..... 0 2 0	Mrs. Moore..... 0 5 0
Miss Helen Brian..... 0 1 0	Mrs. Alice Scott..... 0 2 6
Miss Mabel Johnson..... 1 1 0	Mrs. A. Lingard..... 0 2 6
Miss B. Smith and Miss Olive Carpenter..... 0 3 6	Mrs. Edith M. Peters 0 2 6
Miss Georgina Larnier..... 1 1 0	Per Miss Williams..... 0 2 6
Mrs. M. Clarkson..... 0 10 6	Mrs. Dodd..... 0 5 0
Miss Mabel Atkinson..... 1 1 0	Rev. — Conybeare... 5 0 0
Miss Henry..... 3 0 0	Miss Lettice Floyd... 0 7 4
Miss Margaret Cameron (trav. exp.)..... 0 12 6	Speakers' Class..... 0 0 8
Miss Eleanor Green..... 1 0 0	Profit on Votes for Women..... 0 18 0
Miss M. E. James..... 1 0 0	Goods sold in shop... 0 14 0
Mrs. Bathway..... 1 0 0	Returned railway fare..... 0 1 5
Miss Isabel Seymour (Lecture fee)..... 0 10 6	M.P., for bookmark 0 0 6
Miss H. Harey..... 0 2 0	"Quotation"..... 0 0 4
Mrs. Lizzie Morris..... 50 0 0	Miss Lawson..... 0 3 0
Mrs. P. Barralet..... 0 2 6	The Hon. Mrs. Parsons 2 2 0
Miss Helen M. Walton Extra on Votes for Women..... 1 9 6	
Per Mrs. Tucker..... 0 0 5	For Scottish Exhibition.
Miss Graham..... 0 1 2	*Per Miss F. M'Phun..... 1 10 0
Miss Casey..... 0 0 5	Miss Irwin..... 0 10 0
Miss K. Kelly..... 0 1 1	Mrs. Fingland..... 0 10 0
Miss K. Kelly..... 0 1 0	Miss Coupar..... 1 10 0
At Victoria Pitch..... 0 3 1	Mrs. Durnan..... 1 0 0
At Oxford Circus..... 0 1 9	Miss Graham..... 2 0 0
Miss Adela Baldry..... 0 2 6	Anon..... 0 1 0
Miss Mary Cocking..... 0 5 0	Messrs. Annan (Procees of photo coupons) 8 8 0
Miss C. Carroll..... 0 5 0	Competitions..... 2 4 6
Mrs. A. G. Mansell..... 0 1 0	Dance Profits..... 15 0 10
Per Miss R. Barrett..... 1 1 0	Miss Rankin..... 1 0 0
Miss Brown..... 0 1 0	Mrs. Weinhardt..... 1 0 0
Miss John..... 0 1 0	Miss McIlroy..... 0 10 0
Miss Forbes..... 0 1 6	Mrs. Mason..... 1 0 0
Miss Frances Davies..... 0 2 6	Miss H. McLean..... 0 10 0
Miss Jackson..... 0 5 0	Per Miss Burns..... 38 2 6
Miss Butler..... 2 0 0	For Development of "Votes for Women."
Mrs. Mackworth..... 0 10 0	Miss Blanche Smyth..... 0 15 0
Mrs. Pilliner..... 0 2 6	Pigott..... 0 15 0
Miss Janet Salisbury..... 0 1 0	For Organiser Fund.
Mrs. J. Lewis..... 0 2 6	Miss M. Knights..... 0 4 0
Miss Walton..... 0 2 6	
Per Miss Conlan..... 0 2 0	For Procession.
Mrs. Johnson..... 0 5 0	Chiswick W.S.P.U. (for Banner) 0 8 0
Miss Barrowman..... 0 1 0	Hull Members (do.) 0 8 0
Mrs. Gennwell..... 0 2 6	Malvern Members (do.) 0 8 0
Miss Allan..... 3 0 0	Bournemouth Members (do.) 0 8 0
Mrs. Fingland..... 0 2 0	North Islington W.S.P.U. (do.) 0 8 0
Miss Taylor..... 0 1 0	Portsmouth Members (do.) 0 8 0
Miss MacCallach..... 0 1 0	Miss Fitzpatrick and Miss Corson (do.) 0 8 0
Miss Paterson..... 0 5 0	Newcastle Members (do.) 0 8 0
Mrs. K. Smith..... 0 2 0	North-West London W.S.P.U. (do.) 0 8 0
Male Sympathiser..... 0 2 0	Miss Susan Carpenter..... 0 10 0
Mrs. McNab..... 0 3 5	Miss M. Wolfe..... 0 10 0
Mrs. Owen..... 0 2 6	
Miss Sturra..... 0 0 6	For Women's Mission.
Miss McGowan..... 0 1 0	Miss Pilkington..... 0 2 0
Mrs. Ure..... 0 2 6	Per Miss F. M'Phun..... 1 1 0
Per Miss Corson..... 0 15 0	Mrs. L. S. Dixon..... 0 2 6
Miss Fitzpatrick..... 0 1 0	J. Luther Greenway, Esq. (per Lady Constance Lytton)..... 5 0 0
Salv. brochures..... 0 1 0	Mrs. McGuffie..... 0 5 0
Extra paid on Votes for Women..... 0 1 0	Miss E. B. Saxton..... 0 2 6
Per Miss Cragg..... 0 1 0	J. Luther Greenway, Esq. (per Lady Constance Lytton)..... 1 0 0
Miss Rungt..... 0 1 0	Profit on "V. for W." &c. per Miss Scholefield 2 7 8
Mrs. G. Gulich..... 0 1 0	Do. per Miss Kelly..... 0 5 4
John Gulich, Esq..... 0 0 6	Do. per Miss G. Lyster 0 4 0
Miss C. Collier..... 0 4 0	Do. per Miss Lupton..... 1 4 7
Extra paid on Votes for Women..... 0 0 8	Per Miss Annie Kenney..... 5 0 0
Miss F. Howlett..... 0 3 0	Mrs. Dove-Wilcox..... 0 10 0
Per Miss Cragg..... 0 2 6	The Misses Priestman..... 5 0 0
Miss Bullock..... 0 5 0	H. Livermore, Esq..... 0 5 0
Per Miss Hewitt..... 0 2 0	Mrs. Williams..... 0 4 2
T. Dale, Esq..... 0 2 0	Per Lady Constance Lytton..... 0 1 6
"A Bet"..... 0 2 0	Exhibition (additional) 0 17 6
St. Anne's Debating Society..... 0 2 9	Membership Fees..... 5 18 0
Per Miss Annie Kenney..... 0 5 0	Collectors, &c..... 38 3 2
Mrs. Dove-Wilcox..... 0 5 0	Per Miss Ainsworth..... 0 9 6
British W.S.P.U. (Speakers' Society) 0 13 0	Per Miss Barrett..... 2 4 9
Per Mrs. McLean..... 0 10 0	Per Miss Conlan..... 25 1 6
Mrs. Matthewson..... 0 10 0	Per Miss Corson..... 0 17 9
Mrs. Miller..... 0 2 0	Per Miss Cragg..... 2 5 10
Per Miss Mills..... 0 2 6	Per Miss F. M'Phun..... 38 0 3
Miss Hughes..... 0 2 6	Per Miss Gye..... 24 14 6
"A Sympathiser"..... 0 2 6	Per Miss Hewitt..... 0 5 3
Miss Baker's Nephew..... 0 0 6	Per Miss Annie Kenney 10 15 11
Per Miss D. Pethick..... 2 0 0	Per Miss McLean..... 9 3 7
Mrs. Bennett..... 0 12 8	Per Miss M. Mills..... 0 0 4
Profit on tea..... 0 12 8	Per Miss Phillips..... 1 8 11
Per Miss Phillips..... 0 4 0	Per Miss Williams..... 0 18 1
Mrs. Hall..... 0 1 0	
Mrs. Glyde..... 0 2 6	
Miss Campbell..... 0 1 0	
Miss Cundall..... 0 2 6	
Miss Hartland..... 0 3 4	
Salv. of flowers..... 0 2 0	
Mrs. Garnett..... 0 10 6	
Miss Ambler..... 0 1 0	
Mrs. Christie..... 0 7 0	
Mrs. Homersham..... 0 7 0	

Total... 263,693 18 3

* Note.—The amount of £172 10s. 10d. entered in issue of April 22 for Scottish Exhibition was also sent in per Miss P. M'Phun.

PREPARING FOR MAY 28.

REPORTS FROM ORGANISERS.

Teachers.

Organiser: Miss M. Cameron, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The first drawing-room meeting for teachers takes place next Wednesday, May 4, at 28, Redcliffe Gardens, Earl's Court, by kind permission of Mrs. Marsden; Dr. Christine Murrell will be in the chair, and Mrs. Bates is the speaker. It is particularly requested that teachers and friends in the districts of South Kensington, Chelsea and Fulham will come. Cards of invitation can be procured from Miss Margaret Cameron. Workers are much needed to assist Mrs. Kenyon, who is working up the drawing-room meeting. Teachers are being communicated with in Streatham, Brixton and Norwood, where Miss Eleanor Stephens is helping, also in Clapham, Balham and Battersea: Mrs. Paffard, with the assistance of Miss Elsa Myers, is working in Marylebone. All London must be covered, and more helpers are needed. Miss Learmouth, of Edith Road, West Kensington, has offered to lend her drawing-room for a meeting which Mrs. Butler and Miss Cather will work up. In St. John's Wood, Miss Lelia Smith will help if she can find another worker. On the Saturday preceding Whit Monday all the Training Colleges have their annual Reunion, and teachers who are members of the W.S.P.U. or are sympathetic, should use this as an opportunity of making the procession known. Will all who can help in this way communicate with Miss Cameron, who will give further particulars?

Young Ladies in Business Houses.

Miss Vibert and Miss Farnes, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

A further canvass of West End shops, sixteen of which were visited this week, has shown how much the Cause is gaining ground. Precedence was naturally given to those firms which advertise in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and the result was most gratifying.

At St. James's Hall on Thursday evening many employees had availed themselves of the invitations to attend the At Home, and their sympathy with the women's movement was proved by the numbers who signed the membership cards.

All Members of the W.S.P.U. in business houses are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secs. by letter, in order that they may co-operate in making known the Thursday evening meetings and, ultimately, the Procession of May 28.

Civil Servants, Stenographers and Clerks.

Organiser: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Many women working in these professions were present last Thursday evening at St. James's Hall, and several gave in their names to the Organiser and promised to do all they could towards making May 28 a success.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—On Tuesday, May 10, at 5.30 p.m., the special meeting for Civil Servants will be held in Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. Mrs. Bates will be in the chair and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., will be the speaker. Workers are making the meeting known in every branch of the G.P.O.

At a workers' meeting on Monday evening, plans for working up the Civil Servants' meeting were discussed. Besides making the meeting on May 10 known in their own departments, women in the Money and Postal Order and Telephone Departments are going to canvass all the branch Post Offices in the City. It was also decided that the money for two banners should be raised and that members should vote at the next workers' meeting for the most suitable mottoes.

STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS.—Friday, May 20, at 7 p.m., has been selected for the special meeting for Stenographers. This will also be held in Winchester House, and everyone is delighted to hear that Mrs. Pankhurst will be the speaker. Miss Douglas Smith will take the chair. Admission to both these meetings will be free, but collections will be taken to defray expenses. Special invitation reminder cards are now ready and can be obtained on application to Miss Marsh, though admission to the meeting can be obtained without ticket. All hands to work! For May 10, 20 and 28 will soon be here!

WORKERS' MEETINGS.—At 4, Clements Inn, W.C.: Stenographers and Clerks To-night (Friday) at 6.45 p.m.; Civil Servants, Wednesday (May 4) at 5.30 p.m.

Nurses.

Organiser: Miss Buckley, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
Hon. Secs.: Miss Pine and Miss Townsend, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Every effort is being made to bring a knowledge of the great Procession before trained nurses, and it is hoped that although they form such a very busy section and are so hard to reach, a large contingent will march on May 28. Already a number of nurses have signified their intention of taking part, among them being Mrs. Bedford Penwick and the matron of a large London infirmary, who are both bringing others. Special drawing-room meetings for nurses are being got up in Richmond, Kensington and Streatham, and it is hoped that others will be held in every district of London.

Outdoor Campaign.

Organiser: Miss M. Healy, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The open-air meetings in the parks continue to attract large and enthusiastic crowds. Really splendid propaganda work is done, which will bear good fruit on May 28. Towards the end of this week street-corner meetings in the West End will begin. Chalking and handbill corps will also start next week and it will be understood that

many helpers are needed. On Mondays and Thursdays people are urgently needed to advertise the At Home.

Gymnastic Teachers.

Mrs. E. Adair Impey, Gropthorne, King's Norton, Birmingham.

Mrs. Impey is in communication with gymnastic teachers with regard to forming a contingent for the Demonstration. Gymnastic teachers desiring to march in the procession should send in their names to Mrs. Impey as soon as possible.

University Section.

Hon. Sec., Art and Science: Miss Effie Marsden, 52, Redcliffe Gardens, London. **Medicine:** Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, 114a, Harley Street, London, W.

Arrangements for the organisation of the University Section are in the hands of a representative committee of graduates, under the chairmanship of Dr. Isabella Macdonald. It is expected that the section will be large and impressive. Academic dress is to be worn and can be hired, on special terms, from Messrs. Ede, Son and Ravenscroft, 93, Chancery Lane. Robing rooms will be provided at the Hotel Metropole, entrance Whitehall Place. The section is to assemble in Whitehall Place, so that it is hoped that this arrangement will appeal to everyone as convenient. A block of seats (price 1s. each) is reserved in the Albert Hall for graduates and undergraduates in academic dress, and early application for these places should be made to the hon. sec. of the section. The effect of a large body of women in academic dress in the procession and in the hall will be impressive. A fund has been started for the hire of robes and other expenses incurred in the organisation of the section, and applications for grants from it or subscriptions towards it should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Douie, M.A., M.B., 55, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W. Hats, etc., will be conveyed from the robing rooms at the Metropole to the Albert Hall, where they will be found after the meeting, when hired gowns will be returned to the attendants from Messrs. Ede.

Banners.

Will those who are bringing their own banners or standards to carry in the procession on May 28 communicate with Miss Dallas, 4, Clements Inn? She would like to know how many they are bringing, and especially the colours of these banners or standards, and the lettering on them.

VOTES FOR WOMEN DIRECTORY OF ADVERTISERS.

Bootmakers.

Debenham & Freebody
Derry & Toms
Lilley & Skinner
William Owen

Cycle Makers.

Marston Cycle Co.
Palmer Tyre Co.

Dentists.

Chodwick Brown
A. F. Green

Drapers and Hosiery.

Debenham & Freebody
Derry & Toms
John Barker
John Lindsey
Peter Robinson

Dressmakers.

Amy Kotz
Debenham & Freebody
Derry & Toms
Forma
John Barker
Madame Vernon
Maud Barham
Mora Puckle

Dyers and Dry Cleaners.

Brand & Mollison
Clark & Co.
B. Day & Co.

Florists, &c.

A. Cheesley
Derry & Toms
Mrs. Stickland

Furnishers.

Derry & Toms
John Barker
Selfridge's
Shoolbred's
Spies & Pond's
William Owen

Hairdressers.

Ludicke
Ray & Sons

Health Foods.

Allinson's Bread
Bragg's Cholesterol Biscuits
Savage's Nuts

Jewellers and Watchmakers.

Dent & Co.
Mappin & Webb's

Ladies' Tailors and Court Dressmakers.

H. J. Nicoll & Co.
Simmons & Sons

Laundries.

Beaconsfield Laundry
Sunlight Laundry

Milliners.

Debenham & Freebody
Derry & Toms
John Barker
Madame Bowditch
Peter Robinson
Rebecca Gordon

Musical Instruments.

J. Brinsmead & Sons
The Dimoline Piano Co.

Nursing Requisites.

Debenham & Freebody
B. & R. Garrold

Photographers.

Annie Bell
The Merchant's Portrait Co.

Restaurants and Tea Rooms.

Alan's Tea Rooms
Clifford's Inn Tea Rooms
Home Restaurant
Tea-Club Inn

Sundries.

Bond's Marking Ink
Duval's Acetylene Lamp
Gale's Skirt Grip

Telnet Preparations.

Allen Brown
John Knight's Soap
Garn Manufacturing Co.
Calico

THE WOMEN'S NEWSPAPER.

The permanent results of the magnificent work done throughout the country during *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week (April 15-22) will not be fully known for many months. In the meantime, for the encouragement of new recruits, we select some further points from the numerous reports received.

The Kensington W.S.P.U. offered a prize to the seller disposing of the largest number of copies during the week, and this has been won by a most indefatigable worker, Miss S. Wylie, who sold 154. Miss Douglas made a good second with 139, and Mrs. Arundel-Smith, Miss Nicoll and Miss Ross, who all did street selling for the first time, also met with great success. Altogether over 1,100 copies were disposed of from the Kensington shop. Seven poster parades were held in Fulham and Putney, where residents became quite accustomed to the sight. Even the small boy of 10, who informed the public generally that "They have to do that because we won't marry them," received little support; 245 copies were sold during the week, a shilling being given for one during one poster parade.

At Richmond and Kew exhortations to buy *VOTES FOR WOMEN* were chalked on the pavements of some of the principal roads, from one end of the borough to the other; there was house-to-house canvassing; a point was made of buying copies from local newspaper-vendors; street sales were brisk; and many members bought copies to give away. Owing to members undertaking to make themselves personally responsible for a certain number of copies, the Union was enabled to order from Headquarters and from the local newsagents five hundred copies, and the sale of these in the streets, at meetings, from house to house, and privately was most satisfactory. During the house to house visits, new sympathisers were discovered, some of whom it is hoped will join the Union.

Every night during the week Wimbledon members marched through the main streets in regulation dress, and took up their pitches at intervals, so that no one could escape sight or sound of the Suffragettes! Encouraged by the abnormal success of this mode of selling, a special rally was arranged on Saturday, when some sixteen members marched from the offices through all the busy thoroughfares before taking up their pitches. They went in single file, one leading with a megaphone and announcing all the items of interest in the paper, attracting not a little curiosity by the call "To friend or foe, one penny." (Lady Constance Lytton's article), which ensured a quick sale. So dense a crowd collected round the megaphone that the police had to suggest another march to clear the station entrance, which was becoming blocked. The total sales reached over 700 copies, a record for which thanks are due to all who so untiringly attended night after night.

In the Provinces.

At Bournemouth members drove round the town and suburbs in a decorated four-in-hand, and, in spite of the rain, for two hours the coach attracted great attention.

VOTES FOR WOMEN Week taught Leicestershire members that the more of themselves they give to this movement the keener they become. The example of one or two local women in selling at the pitch induced others to come forward, and now it is very comfortably staffed, and there are visions of a second permanent pitch. Sale of the paper has been trebled, and those who have not yet brought themselves to selling at the pitch have taken many extra copies and resold them.

In Bristol the coach-and-four was most effective, with bright colours gaily flying and the coach-horn blowing. The posters on the back and sides of the coach included one with the wording: "*VOTES FOR WOMEN* weekly newspaper. Buy it, Read it, Profit by it Now." Others were: "Buy *VOTES FOR WOMEN* and read the TRUTH about the MOVEMENT," and "Special *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week." There were street sales also, and by six o'clock the last copy was sold, much to the delight of the members, who had worked so hard to make the day a success. Over the shop was a banner proclaiming *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week.

At Bradford over 400 copies were sold. The Scarborough W.S.P.U. sold 278 copies, and having made a beginning, are keeping up the sales in the streets and on the shore.

In Liverpool over 1,000 copies were disposed of, and it is hoped that this record sale will be kept up, by means of members who will make themselves responsible for one dozen copies each.

In Newport (Mon.) street sales were most encouraging. Miss Barrett and Mrs. Mackworth devoted one day to selling in Cardiff with such success that it has been determined to make an effort to keep it up every week. Mrs. Mackworth sold several copies to miners from Mid-Glamorgan who had been to W.S.P.U. meetings during the election and had bought the paper there. Miss Lawton's visits to shops were also very encouraging; promises to buy the paper every week were secured. Barry members, with their usual energy and enthusiasm, disposed of 100 copies, and the Griffithstown members also did valiant work.

From Dundee comes the report that sellers who took part for the first time found it much easier than they anticipated. Mrs. Rollo's loan of the waggone, which drove round with flags and posters, was greatly appreciated.

VICTORY FOR AN IRISH SUFFRAGETTE.

Summons for Chalking the Pavement Dismissed.

In the Southern police court, Dublin, on Saturday last, Mrs. Garvey Kelly, a member of the Irish Women's Franchise League, was brought up before Mr. Swift, on remand, charged with "wilfully preventing and interrupting the free passage of certain persons by placing on the footway words in chalk, contrary to the form of the statute."

Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P. (instructed by Mr. John M'Donald) appeared for the defence. Mr. Tobias, solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Healy said that the ladies whom he represented wished to avoid anything in the nature of an infringement of the law. They applied to the Corporation for their by-laws, and made every inquiry to see was there anything of an illegal character in the action they proposed to take, and they acted under the belief that they were doing nothing illegal.

Mr. Swift: Did the Corporation give them permission?

Mr. Healy: They refused to prevent them.

Mr. Swift: The Corporation did not caution them?

Mr. Healy: On the contrary. It appears, therefore, a very strange thing that an individual policeman should try to settle the law, which was a matter in which all the newspaper people are interested in so far as the laying of placards in the street was concerned. There was a Corporation by-law in regard to the placards, but so far as they could see there was nothing to prevent them doing as they did, and they found that a number of shopkeepers had chalked in the front of their shops, "Do so-and-so," or

"Eggs are Cheap To-day."

It also appeared to him that the summons in the case was misframed. The occasion was a peculiar one. A lady of great power and ability was coming to Dublin—Miss Christabel Pankhurst—and in order to advertise her visit the words were written on the flags, "C. Pankhurst, Dublin," such-and-such a date. There was no shibboleth like "Votes for Women," but simply the announcement of her visit to Dublin.

The form of obstruction in this case was defined as "by placing on the footway words in chalk," but words did not constitute a physical obstacle. He submitted that the summons was bad because a word could not form an obstruction, and because they were charged not only with preventing, but also with interrupting the free passage of persons, while the words of the section were "prevent or interrupt." In the newspaper placard case it was decided that the laying of a placard on the footway could not be an obstruction.

That being the case, and as those ladies desired to keep in line with the law, it would be a graceful act if, instead of wrangling in that court, the right of those ladies to act as they did should be recognised, provided they comported themselves as they had done heretofore, in a ladylike and lawful manner.

Mr. Tobias submitted that the words "by placing thereon the following words in chalk" were mere surplusage and did not affect the point as to the description of the offence, which was otherwise stated in the terms of the Act of Parliament. He asked his Worship, therefore, to allow him to amend the summons by striking the words referred to out of the charge as set out in it.

Mr. Swift: I will not allow that.

Constable 42 B was then called and examined, and stated that a crowd collected round the lady, who was writing on the pavement, that he had scattered the crowd, and that she had then repeated the action elsewhere, the crowd following.

Cross-examined by Mr. Healy, witness admitted that no member of the public had complained of obstruction, but said that several people had had to leave the footpath.

Mr. Tobias said the obstruction was the gathering of a crowd, and there was nothing more calculated to gather a crowd than a well-dressed lady stooping and writing on the footpath. He submitted that the obstruction had been satisfactorily proved. He asked his Worship to hold that the words "by placing on the footway words in chalk" were merely descriptive, and that the instances of obstruction deposited to by the constable did, in fact, come within the strict and literary construction of the section.

Magistrate's Decision.

Mr. Swift said that the summons did not disclose any offence. The placing of certain words in chalk did not create an obstruction at all; but what resulted from the placing of them on the footpath? If it had been stated in the summons, "whereby a crowd collected," an offence would have been disclosed, but there was no offence disclosed in this case in the charge, because the summons charged that the mere placing of words on the footpath created the obstruction, and his Worship held that the mere writing of the words did not create an obstruction. He therefore dismissed the case. "I may say this," he added: "These ladies had better be cautious, because another summons may be differently framed."

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

All over the country great preparations are being made for Self-Denial Week; in addition to the private efforts of members, money is being raised by sales and by street collections. Looking further forward still members are preparing for the great demonstration on May 28, special railway facilities are being arranged for those who will come up to London, and tickets for the boxes taken by the various organisers are selling rapidly. Meantime the general propaganda work and the Women's Missions proceed apace, and during the week, in addition to dozens of meetings every day, addressed by various speakers, Mrs. Pankhurst has spoken to great meetings in the Ramsgate district, and Miss Pankhurst to a large and enthusiastic audience in Coventry.

Home Counties.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Gwenllan Lewis, 121, Old Christchurch Road.

Some particulars of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week will be found on p. 500.

BRIGHTON AND DISTRICT.

Office—8, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 4883 (Nat.). Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

The Dome meeting is the next great event, and the Drum and Fife Band is coming to-morrow (Saturday), to advertise it. Will members be ready to follow with handbills and posters? Chalkers are also much needed. A member has secured an "Arch" for Self-Denial Week; it will be decorated in the colours, and literature, etc., will be sold there. Police permission has been obtained for street collecting. Volunteers should give in their names at once. Miss Allen's address on Infant Mortality was very instructive, and Miss Andrew's and Miss McCornick's music and singing were much enjoyed last Friday. Miss White presided. Will members bring friends to these meetings? At Miss Hare's well-attended Drawing-room Meeting Mrs. Francis gave an interesting address on Women's Suffrage on the Continent. Names for May 28 should be given to Mrs. Clarke or to Miss Hare, 8, San Remo, Hove. On May 19 a Drawing-room Meeting will be given by Miss Hare, 8, San Remo, Hove, and the Rev. Dr. Cobb will speak (3.30 p.m.).

Friday, April 29.—Forfar's Restaurant, 7.30 p.m.; Drawing-room Meeting, Mrs. Morrison, 3 p.m.; Saturday, April 30.—Drum and Fife Band. Thursday, May 5.—Great Dome Meeting, The Lady Emily Lutyens, Rev. Hugh Chapman, 8 p.m.; Friday, May 6.—Forfar's Restaurant, 7.30 p.m.

Will kind friends come and buy between 11 and 1 o'clock at the corner of West Street and Oxford Road? Wednesday, May 4.—Palmer Hall, At Home, Miss Barbara Ayrton, 3.30 and 8 p.m.; Thursday, May 5.—Newbury, 39, Market Square, At Home, Miss Barbara Ayrton, 3 and 8 p.m.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

Office—33, Paradise Street. Tel. 1419 Midland. Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

There was a good sale of papers, thanks to the energy and hard work of many members, during VOTES FOR WOMEN Week. Great interest is shown in the May Demonstration, and it is hoped, by obtaining greatly reduced fares, to bring it within the means of a large number. Mrs. G. F. Davis and Miss C. E. Dugdale, of Cheltenham, addressed a large At Home at Queen's College on Tuesday.

It is hoped that in Self-Denial Week members who have done no street work before will make a very real sacrifice, and promise one day at least for collecting in the city. Goods of all sorts are wanted for the Jumble Sale at Salliey on May 7. Contributions should be sent either to 33, Paradise Street, or to Miss Ward, Relf Road, Salliey.

Friday, April 29.—Bull Ring, 7 p.m.; Saturday, April 30.—Salliey, Carlton Theatre, "How the Vote was Won" and "Struck," 2.30 p.m.; Tuesday, May 3.—Queen's College, At Home, Miss Gladys Hazel, 7.30 p.m.; Thursday, May 5.—33, Paradise Street, Speakers' Class, Miss Gladys Dale, 7.30 p.m.; Friday, May 6.—Bull Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m.

COVENTRY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Dawson, St. Peter's Vicarage.

The four days' mission was a great success, and included a very large number of meetings. "You don't seem able to move for Suffragettes these days!" was heard in the town. Everyone was very friendly and interested, especially in the poster parade held by members for the first time on Thursday morning. In the evening Miss Christabel Pankhurst addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering at the Corn Exchange and gave the Coventry Liberals such "straight talk" that they were won over in spite of themselves. The Summer campaign is now beginning, and open-air meetings will be held every Thursday, at 7.30, in Poole Meadow. Members and friends who wish to take part in the May 28 Demonstration are asked to give in their names at once to Miss Dawson.

Thursday, May 5.—Poole Meadow, Miss Dawson, 7.30 p.m.



Heralding Mrs. Pankhurst's Ramsgate and Margate Meetings.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, Office—2, York Terrace, Ramsgate.

Mrs. Pankhurst's visit is over, but the splendid meetings she addressed will not soon be forgotten here, and an excellent foundation for future work has been laid. The decorated coach and four which heralded in Thanet the Ramsgate and Margate meetings excited much friendly interest. The organiser wishes to thank very heartily members and friends for their valuable help. Thanks are specially due to the Misses St. John and Mrs. Brown (for literature); to Mrs. Barnett Smith, Miss Florence Haig, Miss Wightwick, and Miss Hughes D'Aeth (for stewarding); Mrs. Barnett Smith, Mrs. Tomkins, and Mrs. Stiel (for the arrangements for Mrs. Pankhurst's stay); Miss Wightwick, Miss Kate Simmons and Mr. Simmons (for tickets and box office management); Mrs. Innes and Miss Hughes D'Aeth (for advertising); Mrs. Brewster, Miss Dyer, and the Misses Simmons (for chalking); and Mrs. Tomkins and Mrs. Hailes for general help. Mrs. Robinson (44, High Street) has kindly consented to act as local secretary for Sittingbourne. Will all those who wish to join in the great demonstration on May 28 send in their names to the organiser at once. Three boxes in the Albert Hall have been secured, tickets for which are 1s. 6d. An early application should be made, as there are only fifteen seats in them. All communications to the organiser should be addressed to the W.S.P.U. Office, 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate.

Friday, April 29.—Horne Bay, Drawing-room Meeting; Hostess; Mrs. Ammesley, Miss Macaulay, 3.30 p.m.

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage.

Tickets for the Albert Hall (May 28) are selling rapidly; those desirous of taking part should secure them without delay. Mr. G. Warre Cornish's speech was much enjoyed. Mrs. W. S. Phillips' concert was in every way successful.

READING.

Organiser—Miss Margesson, 7, Lorne Street.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst drew a large and enthusiastic audience on Friday in the Large Town Hall. The meeting was full of fire but quite orderly, and questions were answered till at last Miss Pankhurst was obliged to leave to catch her train. All who gave so much time and energy to make the meeting a success were amply rewarded for their efforts. Mrs. Graham, who like a fairy godmother gave the beautiful decorations for the platform, deserves special gratitude, as well as Mr. Kenneth Scott, who so ably carried out the scheme. To-day VOTES FOR WOMEN will be sold in the streets.

DERBY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Browne, 6, Lime Avenue.

Miss Elsa Gye having left Derby in order to work up a London district, a committee has been formed. Miss Cook is President; Mrs. Stones, Hon. Treasurer; Miss Brewer, Hon. Secretary; and Miss Bennett, Literature Secretary. Will all in sympathy put themselves in touch with the committee? The result of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting has been wonderful, the whole feeling of the town being changed with regard to woman suffrage.

LEAMINGTON.

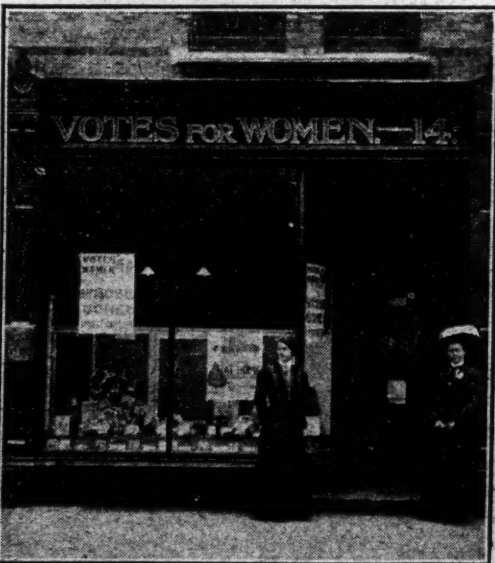
Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Bull, Ashton House.

Public meetings are once again allowed at the Obelisk, so that the weekly open-air meetings will in future be held there every Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, May 4.—The Obelisk, Miss Gladys Hazel, 7.30 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. Organisers—Miss D. Pathick, Miss D. A. Bowker.

Some account of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week will be found on p. 500. At the last At Home, Lady Isabel



The Leicester W.S.P.U. Shop.

THERE IS NO SECRET

about our low charges for Dry Cleaning; they arise, naturally, from our method of business. Whilst other firms have a very expensive system of collection, highly rented receiving offices, van collection, attendants' and branch managers' salaries, agents' commission, etc., all of which have to be paid by YOU, we DEAL DIRECT. Our only expense is postage, and we are therefore enabled to quote lower charges than are possible to others.

Our charges are FIXED, so that you know exactly how much you will have to pay, and our 112 years' reputation for excellence is sufficient guarantee of the quality of our work.

BLOUSES - - Dry Cleaned for 1/3 fixed charge.
DRESSES - - " " 4/-
GENTS' SUITS - - " " 4/-

Carpets, Curtains, Covers, Blinds, etc., cleaned at equally low rates.

POSTAGE PAID ONE WAY ON EVERYTHING.

CLARK & CO., The Cleaners, 14, Hallcroft Road, RETFORD.

Margesson spoke in Loughborough and in Leicester. In the Old Town Hall, Leicester, every seat was filled, and everyone enjoyed Lady Isabel's delightful speech on the nature and the value of citizenship. The speakers' class on Monday made a delightful evening for members. Two new speakers, Miss Yeomans and Miss Miller, gave an account of the lives of Josephine Butler and Elizabeth Fry, and Mrs. Taylor took the chair. Everyone felt inspired to greater effort after hearing of the struggles of these brave pioneers. The Open-air Campaign is now in full swing, and more volunteer speakers are needed. Anything members can send during Self-Denial Week for sale in the shop will be heartily welcome. Will all who read this bring friends to buy? Next Wednesday and Thursday members are fortunate in having the promise of the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield to speak in Loughborough and Leicester. She will also speak at the monthly evening meeting on Thursday, May 5, at the Old Town Hall, at 8 p.m. Will members please make this known to friends who cannot come to the afternoon meetings? It is important that these monthly evening meetings should be widely advertised, as they are calculated to meet a special need. It is suggested that the many sympathisers who buy the paper at this pitch may be glad of an opportunity to contribute to the funds, so some members will stand for Self-Denial contributions by the side of the paper seller on Friday and Saturday.

Friday, April 29.—Humberstone Gate, Open Air Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, April 30.—VOTES FOR WOMEN Cycle Run, meet at shop 4.30. (All welcome)

Monday, May 2.—Castle Donington, Victoria Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 3.—Hinckley; Narborough Road, Open Air Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 4.—Loughborough, At Home, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield.

Thursday, May 5.—Leicester, At Home, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield.

Friday, May 6.—Quorn, Drawing Room Meeting, Mrs. Tylor.

Saturday, May 7.—Auction Sale of Self-Denial Produce, at the shop, 3.30.

NORTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT.

W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Carson, 10, Holly Road.

During the week Lady Isabel Margesson addressed two very successful meetings, one in the afternoon at Ambleside, kindly given by Mrs. Branch. The Saturday street sales are increasing, and the organiser will be pleased to hear of new volunteers. At a meeting at Weedon, the audience were very sympathetic, and many copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. Next week open-air meetings will be held at Towcester and Blisworth, in addition to the usual weekly meetings. Further suggestions for Self-Denial Week will be welcomed.

Tuesday, May 3.—Oriental Café, Miss Barbara Wylie, 8 p.m.

Thursday, May 5.—10, Holly Road, Speakers' Class, 8 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—6, Carlton Street. Tel. 4511.

Organisers—Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts.

Promises are coming in daily for the Home Produce Sale at 6, Carlton Street, on May 6 and 7, from 3.30 to 9.30. But much more is needed to bring the proceeds of Self-Denial Week up to the £25 aimed at. As a result of the Speakers' Class, open-air meetings will be announced later, and will afford opportunities for further platform development.

Saturday, April 30.—Retford, 12.30; Worksop, 6.30.

Monday, May 2.—Trinity Square, 7 p.m.

Friday, May 6.—6, Carlton Street, Home Produce Sale, 3.30 to 9.30 p.m.

West of England.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel. 1345.

Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney.

Some account of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week will be found on p. 500. Self-Denial plans include a special banner for the shop, a street collection, visits of members to various women's societies, political clubs, hotels and cab stands; a barrel organ; and flower selling. Every member of the Union will be personally visited. Miss Kenney makes a special appeal to members in the West of England to help in Self-Denial Week, and to send in subscriptions as soon as possible. A Jumble Sale will be held in Bedminster during Self-Denial Week. Will all who have anything to give away send contributions to Mrs. Young, 37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Bristol has sent the treasurer this week (for Bristol and Bath) over £30. It is hoped to raise £100 towards the Mission. This can be done if everyone helps! Last Monday Mrs. Montague gave a very interesting address in the Victoria Rooms. Next Monday is the last indoor At Home this season. Open-air At Homes commence on May 2, on Durdham Downs, at 3.30 p.m., and these will be continued until further notice. During the summer all meetings will be out of doors.

BATH.

Excellent reports of the Guildhall meeting, addressed by Mr. H. W. Nevinson, have appeared in the local press, and the *Weekly Argus*, in its Pictorial Supplement, gave a portrait of Mrs. Pankhurst, who took the chair. The success of the meeting was largely due to the energy of members, one of whom, Miss Gladwin, sold no fewer than 33 tickets. New members have joined since Mrs. Pankhurst's visit. Open-air meetings will begin on Friday in the Saw Close at 7.30 p.m.

NEWPORT (MON.).

Office—46, Clarence Place.

Organisers—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., and Miss G. Jeffery.

Some account of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week appears on page 500. Preparations for Mrs. Pankhurst's visit on

the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of May are in full swing. A special letter of invitation is being sent to women householders, and more members are asked to volunteer to distribute handbills, for chalking, and selling tickets. Already a great deal of interest is being shown, and the mission bids fair to be a great success. Miss Fowler, who very kindly came over from Bristol last week, gave a very interesting account of the movement in Holland.

Tuesday, May 3.—Barry, Masonic Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst (Women only), 3.30 p.m.; Barry, Masonic Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Public Meeting, 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday, May 4.—Newport, Temperance Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

Thursday, May 5.—Newport, Temperance Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Women's Meeting, 3.30 p.m.; Newport, Temperance Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Public Meeting, 8 p.m.

TORQUAY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Mills, Teandaria, Osney Crescent, Paignton.

Members are reminded of the At Home on May 4, when Miss Annie Kenney will be present. Interesting meetings have been held during the week on Paignton Green, and at Torquay.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Ros, Northgate House, All Saints' Road, Ipswich.

During the week Mrs. Brailsford has addressed a W.S.P.U. At Home in Woolbridge, and others in Felixstowe and Ipswich by kind invitation of Mrs. Alan Turner, Mrs. Notcutt, and Mrs. Girling. The first members' At Home held last Thursday proved most successful, and everybody enjoyed Mrs. Brailsford's delightful address. It has now been decided to hold a regular fortnightly At Home in Ipswich, and Miss Roe hopes that every member will make a point of coming and bringing "unconverted" friends. Before our next issue Miss Christabel Pankhurst's meeting will be over, therefore the organiser takes this opportunity of reminding members and friends that this meeting takes place in the middle of Self-Denial Week, and she knows that every one will give all she is able, so that a grand total may be sent to the treasurer. All the seats in the two boxes at the Albert Hall for May 28 have been taken. This week the organiser acknowledges—Anon 5s. and 1s. 9d. Will all those who have not sent in their unsold tickets for Miss Christabel Pankhurst's meeting please do so to-day? Friday, April 29.—All Saints' Parish Room, At Home, Miss Leonora Tyson, 3 p.m.; Thursday, May 5.—Corn Exchange, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Chair: Miss Marie Brackenbury, 8 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Office—68, Manningham Lane. Tel. 4033.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

Mrs. Beldon's drawing-room meeting, addressed by Miss Isabel Seymour, and the Cake and Candy Sale have been the events of the week. At the latter, a complete success, over £11 was realised, and Miss Marsh's simple recital of some of her experiences in Birmingham moved her hearers very deeply. Helpers are warmly thanked. Master Behrens was an especially capable salesman. Summer plans include open-air campaigns at Harrogate and Ilkley.

HULL.

Organiser—Mrs. Baines, care of Miss Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street.

Meetings continue to be held in different parts of Hull, and regular At Homes are now held on Thursdays. Among those who have contributed refreshments are Mrs. Anderson, Miss Sibree, Mrs. Holmes, Driffeld, Mrs. Selvidge, Miss Harrison, Miss Spill, Miss Little, Miss Handerson, Mrs. Walter Holmes, and Mrs. Ohlson. Admission to next Thursday's meeting is free—by ticket. Will those willing to join a Cycling Brigade on Saturday afternoon to outlying districts send their names as early as possible to the organiser? For May 28, if 40 persons wish for railway facilities, the G. N. R. will issue return tickets at 11s. each. Names should be given in as early as possible to the organiser at the above address.

Monday, May 2.—Paragon Square, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, May 3.—Beverley, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, May 4.—Paragon Square, 8 p.m.

Thursday, May 5.—Jarrett Street, Co-operative Hall, At Home, Entertainment by Miss Little and friends.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.

Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 203, Westgate Road.

The words of those who have made great personal sacrifices increase the faith of others and inspire them with fresh courage, and Miss McFarlane's address last Wednesday was generally enjoyed. Two drawing-room meetings—at Cramlington on the 19th (kindly arranged by Mrs. Kennaway) and at Jarrow (arranged by Mrs. Crow in her large and comfortable kitchen)—are among the successes of the week. The 26 women who attended the latter were very earnest, and listened with the keenest interest to the organiser and Miss Eden. In the evening, Miss Atkinson, Miss Eden, and Miss Williams addressed a large and orderly crowd in the Market Place at South Shields. Will members who intend going to London on May 28 communicate with the organiser as soon as possible? Two second tier boxes are taken for Newcastle in the Albert Hall, and towards an 8s. banner Mrs. Atkinson has generously promised 4s., Mrs. Brown 1s. All seats but one have been taken (1s. 6d. each). Week-end tickets (a fare and a quarter) are available. Suggestions for Self-Denial Week will be welcomed. The organiser asks for cards

and subscriptions to be sent to her; she will forward them to headquarters.

Friday, April 29.—77, Blackett Street, Speakers' Class. Monday, May 2.—Grand Assembly Rooms, At Home, Lady Blake and Mrs. Taylor, Speaker: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 3 to 5. Tuesday, May 3.—Haxham, At Home. The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 77, Blackett Street, The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 7.30 p.m. Friday, May 6.—77, Blackett Street, Speakers' Class, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst. Hon. Sec.—Miss Sumfield, 33, Barwick Street. A reference to VOTES FOR WOMEN Week will be found on p. 500. Miss Patricia Woodlock will be the principal speaker at the At Home at 13, St. Nicholas Cliff, on May 11. As she is one of the most brave and splendid prisoners it is expected there will be a large audience. Help is wanted for Whiteside, and hospitality is offered to any W.S.P.U. member who would like to spend her holidays in Scarborough.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 45, Marlborough Road.

Monday's Lantern Lecture, by Miss Adela Pankhurst, was a great success. Every ticket was sold and many were turned away, so crowded was the hall. The collection and sales of literature were very good. The first At Home, at 45, Marlborough Road, on Thursday (21st), afternoon and evening, were very well attended, and Mrs. Tuke's speeches delighted everyone. Dr. Marion Mackenzie's subject next week is "Votes for Women from a Medical Woman's Point of View." An excursion from Sheffield to London, on May 28, will be run by the Midland Railway, fare 9s. return. Tickets should be applied for at once (at above address). For Mrs. Petrick Lawrence's At Home in the Cutler's Hall, on June 9, 1,000 shilling tickets are to be sold. Every member and sympathiser should apply for information at once.

Friday, April 29.—Drawing-room Meeting (Hostess, Mrs. Appleyard), Miss A. Pankhurst, 3.30 p.m. Saturday, April 30.—Hunter's Bar, Mrs. Archdale, Miss Irons, Miss A. Pankhurst, 3.30 p.m. Thursday, May 5.—45, Marlborough Road, At Home, Dr. William's Lantern Lecture, 8 p.m.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Tel: 2681 Manchester City. Organisers—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson.

Congratulations to members on their excellent VOTES FOR WOMEN Week work! The same splendid efforts will now be put forth during Self-Denial Week, and fresh suggestions will be welcomed. Contributions should be brought to the Social Gathering next Wednesday (May 4, 8-10 p.m., admission 6d. each). A stall will be arranged for the sale of goods. Mrs. Ratcliffe reminds members to bring their monthly subscriptions also. Future events include visits from Mrs. Pankhurst—on Monday, May 9, 8 p.m., Parr Hall, Warrington; Tuesday, May 10, 8 p.m., Assembly Rooms, Bolton (admission to the latter by invitation cards to be obtained from Mrs. Yates, Oakhurst, Harrop Road, Hale, Cheshire). On Tuesday, May 10, a reception will be held in the Onward Hall, Deansgate, 3 to 5 p.m., in order to give Manchester members and friends (ladies and gentlemen) an opportunity of meeting Mrs. Pankhurst. Invitations will not be sent to members; they are expected to be at the hall at 2.30 p.m. to act as hostesses. Any members who desire invitations for friends may have same on application at the Office.

Friday, April 29.—Onward Buildings, Deansgate, At Home; H. F. Thompson, Esq., Miss Lillian Williamson, B.A.; Chair, Mrs. Ratcliffe, 8 p.m. Saturday, April 30.—Votes Corps, 12 noon and 6 p.m. Wednesday, May 4.—164, Oxford Road, Manchester, Members' Social Evening. Friday, May 6.—Onward Buildings, Deansgate, At Home, 8 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—28, Berry Street. Tel. 3761 Royal. Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman. Members will be glad to hear that Mrs. Pankhurst was delighted with the Mission—praise which amply repays the workers. Many congratulations are offered to Miss Groves, who, as the prize-winning canvasser, secured 173 signatures. An important event is the Social Evening in the Yamen Cafe on May 3, instead of the usual weekly meeting. Tickets (1s. 6d. each, including refreshments) are selling rapidly, so members should apply at once. The following well-known artists have kindly consented to take part:—Mrs. Willis Harper, Miss Rileen Fitzgerald, Miss Gill Drinkwater, Mr. W. H. Watson, Mr. Statham, and the Vindan Pierrot Company, so the success of the evening is assured. (Evening dress is optional.) Delightful surprises are coming in for the stall; will members send contributions (priced) to the office as soon as possible? Will members kindly return Self-Denial cards, with contributions, to the office, so that Miss Flatman may forward the total to the treasurer? A large number of people have given in their names for May 28 already, others should do so without delay. There are special railway facilities. Miss Brook, B.A., very kindly spoke at the last At Home at a few hours' notice. Her interesting address was greatly appreciated. Special thanks are due to all who worked so hard in VOTES FOR WOMEN Week (see p. 500).

Tuesday, May 3.—Yamen Cafe, Bold Street, Social Evening, 8 p.m.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 1, Myrtle Street Bolton. Some very successful open-air meetings have been held in spite of the inclement weather, with good sales of the paper at every one. Members are delighted that Miss Mabel Copper has come to help prepare for Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings. Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Bolton on Friday will be taken advantage of for advertising the Temperance Hall meeting, and Miss Ainsworth will gladly welcome any one with an hour or two to spare that evening; will they send in their names to her? The American tea will be held in Talbot's Restaurant on May 19, at 6.30 p.m. Will members keep this date free, and undertake to bring at least one friend? Will Bolton and Bury members please return their Self-Denial collecting cards to the organiser as that the total may be sent to the treasurer? Every member is urged to take her share in the financial cost of the campaign; Bolton members must come forward and make this new centre self-supporting as others are. Plans are ready for the campaign immediately after May 28. Everyone intending going to London on that day is asked to communicate with the organiser. Friday, April 22.—Bolton, Town Hall Square, 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, April 30.—Harnwood, 5.30 p.m.; Farnworth Market Place, 7.30 p.m. Monday, May 2.—Bolton Town Hall Square, 3.30 p.m.; Bury Fair Ground, 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, May 3.—Bolton, Daubhill, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, May 4.—Great Lever, Weston Street, 7.30 p.m.; Bury Y.M.C.A., At Home, 7.30 p.m. Thursday, May 5.—Bolton, Talbot's Restaurant, 7.30 p.m. Friday, May 6.—Bolton, Town Hall Square, 7.30 p.m.

PRESTON, CHORLEY, ST. ANNE'S AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Margaret Hewitt, 41, Glover's Court, Preston; Ellesmere House, St. David's Road S., St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

This week all energies are directed towards Self-Denial Week. Two Albert Hall boxes have been reserved for this district for May 28, and members and friends can have seats on application to Miss Hewitt. Thanks are due to Miss Patricia Woodlock, who has so kindly been helping in Preston, where her meetings were much appreciated.

Saturday, April 30.—Preston, Market Place. Wednesday, May 4.—Lytton, Miss Margaret Hewitt, 41, Glover's Court, Preston members.

SOUTHPORT.

Office—13, Nevill Street. Organiser—Miss Dora Marsden.

Next Wednesday evening's meeting will be a preliminary "shop-warming." As it will be the middle of Self-Denial Week, members will have an opportunity of making any offerings in kind they may wish—loaves, jam, and spring hats are suggested—for auction. Plans are being made for a number of drawing-room meetings during Self-Denial Week. Names for the great London Procession on May 28 should be given in as early as possible to Miss Grace Jardine. Miss Jessie Whittaker, in last week's report, should have been Miss Janie Whittaker.

Scotland.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—502, Sauchiehall Street. Tel: 615, Charing Cross. Organiser—Miss G. Conolan.

Miss Brackenbury's illness has been a disappointment to many, but a very successful meeting was held in the Lesser Museum Hall, Bridge of Allan, at which Miss Fisher took the Chair and Miss Hogg kindly came to her rescue practically at a minute's notice and gave a most interesting address on "The Economic Aspect of the Suffrage." In the evening the Rev. Robert Primrose took the Chair at the meeting held in the School House at Cambus Carron, at which Miss Burns was the speaker. The hall was crowded and much interest was aroused.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Tel: 1132 Central. Organiser—Miss Burns.

A number of meetings were held in Berwick-on-Tweed last week. Miss Burns took Miss Naylor's place at the Corn Exchange, and Miss Naylor held a small At Home for members in the afternoon and a tremendously effective outdoor meeting in the evening. The South Edinburgh by-election has the help of Miss Naylor and Miss Fraser Smith. Exhibition work is at its height, and if patient work and splendid management can command success Miss Geddes and her helpers are sure of triumph. Afterwards attention will be turned to the London Procession (May 28). Will all who expect to represent Edinburgh give in their names at once to the organiser? A return fare of 27s. for a four days' excursion has been arranged with the Midland line. This should make it possible for a good number to be in London on a day that promises to be historic.

Miss Geddes wishes to thank all who have given such splendid support in money, work and time to the Edinburgh Exhibition Committee. The results have far exceeded expectations, and considerably more than the £600 promised has been sent in. If any members or friends have not been thanked for their contributions, she hopes they will excuse it in the pressure of work. Some parcels also were sent in without the donor's name, and the Secretary takes this opportunity of thanking everyone who has helped in whatever way.

DUNDEE.

Office—61, Nethergate. Organiser—Miss McLean.

Mrs. Haverfield had a busy week at Dundee, including two drawing-room meetings arranged by Mrs. Kenney, a meeting of the women's guild of the Gilliland Memorial Church (by the kindness of Mrs. Walsh), meetings at Downfield and Broughty Ferry, and the weekly At Home, when members were inspired with fresh zeal and courage. The result was a large turnout at Thursday's poster parade (see p. 500). The organiser wishes to thank members who have worked so strenuously for the Exhibition and Jumble Sale. Self-Denial Week is postponed on account of the Exhibition.

Wednesday, May 4.—61, Nethergate, At Home, Miss McLean. Thursday, May 5.—High Street, Open-air Meeting.

PAISLEY.

Office and Shop—24, Wellmeadow. Organiser—Miss Corolan. Hon. Sec.—Miss Jean Bow.

Splendid open-air meetings have been held during the week, particularly those arranged by Mrs. Lawton and Miss Savage at the mill gates, where the women had only to hear what the "Suffragettes" were really fighting for to become keenly interested. The growing sympathy is very encouraging.

FAREWELL PARTY TO "GENERAL" DRUMMOND.

It is with much regret that Scottish members will say "Good-bye" to the "General" who, having finished her work in connection with the Scottish Exhibition, is about to go South again. A farewell supper has been arranged, which will take place at Miss Cranston's tea-rooms, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at seven o'clock on Tuesday, May 2. Tickets may be had from Miss Underwood, or at the shop, 502, Sauchiehall Street, price 1s. 2d.

The All-Black Sunbeam for ladies, with the little Oil Bath Gear Case—always ready—can be cleaned any time in a few minutes with damp sponge.

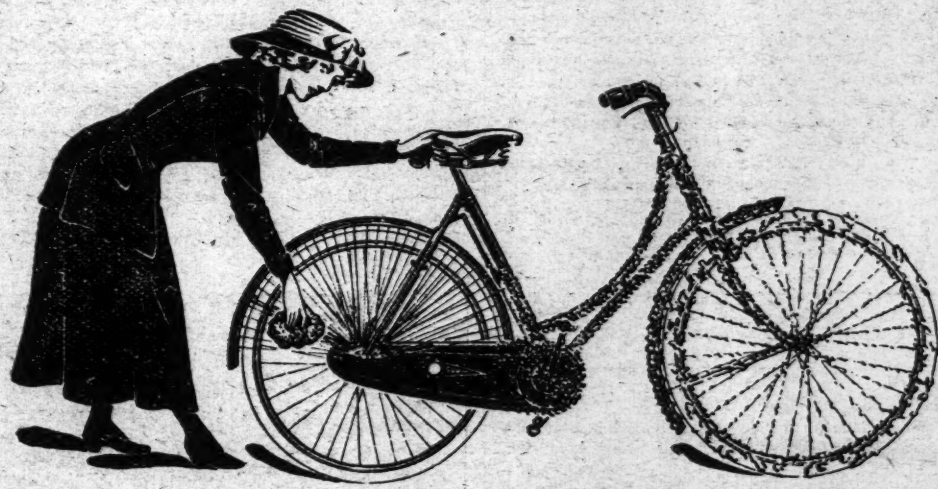
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SPECIFICATION.—No Plated parts, finest Black Enamel and Gold Lines, Roman Rims, which are automatically polished by Rim-Brakes, the little Oil Bath Gear Case keeps clean and automatically Oils ALL Driving Bearings.

N.B.—JOHN MARSTON, Ltd., Sunbeamland WOLVERHAMPTON, send free a large photo process illustration of a Bicycle printed in colour, showing the exact finish, and their general Catalogue on receipt of a postcard addressed to Dept. No. 27.

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157 & 158, SLOANE STREET (by Sloane Square), S.W.,
CECIL HOUSE, 57a, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.



When men in Prussia who have inadequate representation hold processions and come into collision with the police, the blame is all for the police. When women in England who have no representation at all hold processions and come into collision with the police, the blame is all for the women. When the English women commit a small amount of violence, it is clear proof that all women are unfit to vote. When the Prussian men commit a much greater amount of violence, it shows that they are in earnest, and that they ought to get what they want.

—Boston Woman's Journal.

Mr. Churchill's proposals will admit Suffragists sentenced in the second and third divisions being granted ameliorations of their sentences up to the level of first division treatment at the discretion of the Home Secretary. This is a recognition that the treatment of the Suffragist needed amendment and as such is most welcome. But it is surely a confession of weakness on the part of a Government which talks of "the will of the people" to be making arrangements for the imprisonment of women rather than for meeting their demand for enfranchisement.

—Christian Commonwealth.

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SPIKELESS SKIRT GRIP

KEEPS THE BLOUSE DOWN
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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE METROPOLIS.

General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Women! Bring everyone on May 28. It may be the last time such a Demonstration will be needed, and each member must become a recruiting sergeant between now and the last Saturday in May. All who can spare any time at all are asked to communicate at once with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., or with the organisers and hon. secs., whose names appear on p. 493. Posters and window bills may be obtained from Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The W.S.P.U. Drum and Fife Band has room for several recruits. Only W.S.P.U. members are eligible. The Band parades every Thursday evening from Kingsway to St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, and plays at the meeting there. Information can be had from the Drum Major, Mrs. Leigh, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Volunteers for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN at the street pitches should communicate with Miss Ainsworth, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Any number can be set to work.

Work in connection with the Woman's Press has increased to so enormous an extent that it is being transferred to a shop at 156, Charing Cross Road (Oxford Street), where Mrs. Knight and her helpers will be found. The shop will be opened next Thursday, at 3 p.m., by Miss Fanny Brough and Miss Evelyn Sharp. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The new speakers so urgently needed are being trained as rapidly as possible. Weekly Saturday afternoon classes are held, by the kindness of the Misses Brackenbury, at their studio, 2, New Road, Campden Hill, at 4 p.m., when Miss Rosa Leo very kindly gives instruction. *Members only are eligible* and an admission fee of 2d. is charged weekly. Members are requested to be punctual. The subject to-morrow is: "Why I became a Suffragette." Another class is held, by the kindness of Mrs. Morris, at 147, Harley Street, on Fridays at 8 p.m., in connection with the Marylebone Union.

BATTERSEA.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Halsey, 45, Cambridge Mansions.

A Grand Musical and Dramatic Entertainment will be held at the Battersea Town Hall, on Wednesday, May 4, at 8 p.m. The following artistes have kindly consented to appear:—Miss Bertha Moore, Miss Declina Moore, Miss Florence Costello, Miss Hugelin Hawes, Miss Charlotte Granville, Miss Edyth Olive, Mr. Rupert Harvey, Miss Aida Jenoure, Miss Grace Kemp-Gee, Miss Violet Sidney, Miss Fanny Wentworth, Miss Margaret Busse, Miss Marianne Caldwell, Miss Madeline Roberts, Miss Lucas Milne, and Madame Van Raalte. Tickets, prices 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., may be had of Mrs. Pertwee, 4, Tite Street, Chelsea; Mrs. Bartlett, 3, Charlotte Place, Clapham; Mrs. Bushell, 52, Prince of Wales Mansions, Battersea Park; Mrs. Halsey, and at the Box Office, Town Hall. A Jumble Sale will be held at Brown's Dancing Academy, on Monday,

May 2. Contributions will be gladly received by Mrs. Bartlett, 3, Charlotte Place, Clapham, S.W. The Workers' Meeting at Lavender Hill last Tuesday was well attended.

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Miss C. Dawson, Red House, Newlands, Peckham Rye.

Organiser—Miss Elsa Gye, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Miss Gye is helping members in their special campaign with a view to the Demonstration on May 28. Will all in sympathy communicate with her without delay?

CHELSEA.

Shop and Office—303, King's Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Barry.

Chelsea is furnishing the new shop, and wants many things. Miss Shillingford, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. H. V. Emond, and Mrs. Monck are thanked for most useful gifts. The rent being much heavier, the Committee will be glad of subscriptions small or great. Delicious Kentish honey, a gift from one of the Committee, is on sale, and more help of this kind would be acceptable. A special meeting to arrange street collections for Self-Denial Week takes place to-night (Friday) at 8.30 in the shop. For May 28 there is a beautiful Artists' Bazaar. All artists are invited to join Chelsea in the Procession, and are asked to carry their palettes. A Jumble Sale will be held on May 14 to help towards rent. All parcels should be sent at once to the above address.

CHISWICK.

Shop—279, High Road.

Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. A. Coombes.

Much interest was evinced in the move to the new shop at 279, High Road. One lady, after looking at the forcible feeding poster, exclaimed in horror "What! Through the nose?" And she went away with a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN under her arm. Will strangers interested in the movement come to a shop meeting next Tuesday, May 3, at 8 p.m., to discuss arrangements with the shop organiser, Miss D. Coombes?

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 969 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron Swan, 79, Mayfield Road, Sandhurst, Surrey.

Three or four people came to heckle, but found the speaker too logical on every point, and the summing-up of Miss Douglas Smith's address. The dance organised by Miss H. Spott was very enjoyable, and a substantial sum realised. At Sunday's well-attended open-air meeting, many people asked Mrs. Bouvier to come again, so that they might bring their friends. For Self-Denial Week, some members have arranged a street quartette, others are collecting in the street; new members will sell papers. Cornish cream is on sale at the shop. Attention is called to the Actresses' Franchise League entertainment at the Norwood Public Hall, in aid of the Union's funds, next Tuesday. Mr. Sydney Paxton, of Tree's Theatre, is one of the actors. Thanks are due to two little boys (6 and 8 years) for 3s. out of their 1d. a week pocket money; and to Miss Jones for 2s. donation.

FOREST GATE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Y. H. Friedlander, 129, Earlim Grove.

Will friends give the Self-Denial Week Barrel-Organ Corps their moral and pecuniary support this (Friday) evening in Woodgrange and Romford Road; also on Saturday and Monday? The remaining days the corps will be in Ilford. At Sunday's successful Victoria Park meeting Dr. Gordon Clark's speech was much appreciated by a good audience. On Friday Miss Baker had a capital meeting at Earlim Grove, and achieved a large sale of papers by refusing to answer questions till the papers she held were bought. For further contributions to Self-Denial Week schemes Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Dearden and Miss Swan are heartily thanked, as also are Mrs. Cuttle and Miss Williams for their generous presentation to the Union of a banner for the Albert Hall. Will those who have collecting boxes return them to the Hon. Secretary not later than May 6?

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—100, Hammersmith Road. Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

The Cookery Competition at Tuesday's weekly At Home was a complete success; the prize (decided by vote) was given to Miss L. Roy, aged 14, for a coconut cake. All the dainties were sold, and proceeds handed to the Treasurer. Miss Canning and Mrs. Willock's interesting and original speeches at 150, Cromwell Road, on Saturday (by the kindness of Mrs. Russell), roused a lively debate with "anti's." Papers and badges were sold out, and a lady who had never been to a suffrage meeting before joined the W.S.P.U. Miss Coombe gave a stirring address to a large Ravenscourt Park crowd (mainly men) on Sunday; many questions were asked. The date of the Jumble Sale has been altered to Saturday, May 7. Who will volunteer as saleswomen?

HAMPSTEAD.

Office—154, Finchley Road. Organiser—Miss Helen Craggs.

Two splendid At Homes have been given, viz., at Mrs. Saul Solomon's house, when Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Mrs. Penn Gaskell spoke to a most interested meeting, and many present became members, and at Miss Beatrice Harraden's, when Miss Mary Gawthorpe entirely delighted a crowded audience. Mrs. Arnett gave a vivid account of the sweated bookbinders. Special work is being done in view of May 28, and the organiser will be glad if members and friends in the constituency will communicate with her. The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Engert, 2s.; Mrs. George Gulich, 1s.; Miss Rosenstein, 6d.; Miss Rowlett, 1s.; Miss Gretel Pain, 1s. 5d. Last week two of the subscribers' names should have been:—Miss Batson, 2s. 6d.; Miss Condon, 3s.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Haslam, 63, Cranbrook Road.

Chalking and sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN have been effected in Seven Kings and Barking, the latter being thoroughly roused. A barrel-organ and sale of home-made sweets are among Self-Denial plans, and the secretary will be glad to hear from members. There is also plenty of work for all in preparing for May 28.

ISLINGTON.

Organiser: Miss F. M. Fagg, 1, Clements Inn, W.C.

A campaign has been started in South, East and West Islington in connection with the Demonstration on May 28. Will all who can give any help communicate with the organiser as above, stating what time and assistance they can give? It is hoped to open a shop for the month's campaign. To do this funds are urgently needed. A subscription list has been opened, and it is hoped that members will do their utmost to enable this plan to be carried out.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Bates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Harrison, B.A.

VOTES FOR WOMEN Week triumphs are referred to on p. 500. Miss E. Wylie and Miss Trim are from time to time holding informal meetings in some of the by-roads of North Kensington, and find these most useful for getting into touch with the women, who thus hear about the movement almost from their own doorsteps. Members are reminded of the At Home at 76, Holland Park next Wednesday, at 4 p.m., and are asked to bring unconverted friends to meet Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Much help is needed for the street collections in Self-Denial Week. There is a time table at the shop, on which workers are asked to fill in their names. The places selected for collecting are High Street, Knightsbridge, Earl's Court, Notting Hill Gate, Queen's Road (Tube), and Lancaster Gate Stations and Westbourne Grove. The local campaign for May 28 includes several drawing-room meetings, two public meetings, and a large number of dinner-hour and evening out-door meetings. Particulars of all these may be obtained from the shop.

LAMBETH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Barfels, 24, Acacia Grove, Dulwich. Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham.

Those intending to march with the Lambeth contingent on May 28 are requested to send in their names as soon as possible to Miss Tyson, so that they may receive full instructions as to arrangements. This will simplify work and obviate misunderstandings. Lambeth must make a brave show on this its first public appearance amongst the local Unions, and members must realise that upon each singly, as well as all collectively, rests the duty of upholding the honour of their W.S.P.U. A banner fund will be opened and contributions will be warmly welcomed; they should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer at 17, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, or to Miss L. Tyson. Will any friend volunteer to make a banner? Dr. Garrett Anderson and others will address a special meeting for Nurses in this district. Will ladies willing to help in the very important work of canvassing hospitals, nursing homes, &c.—help is urgently needed—communicate with Miss Leonora Tyson, who is organising this meeting in conjunction with Miss Buckley, of 4, Clements Inn.

The attention of Clapham and Balham members is directed to Tuesday's meeting (see programme, p. 504).

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 32, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham.

L.C.C. teachers and others attended a drawing-room meeting at the house of Mrs. Sands on Friday, when

THOS. WALLIS & Co. Ltd.

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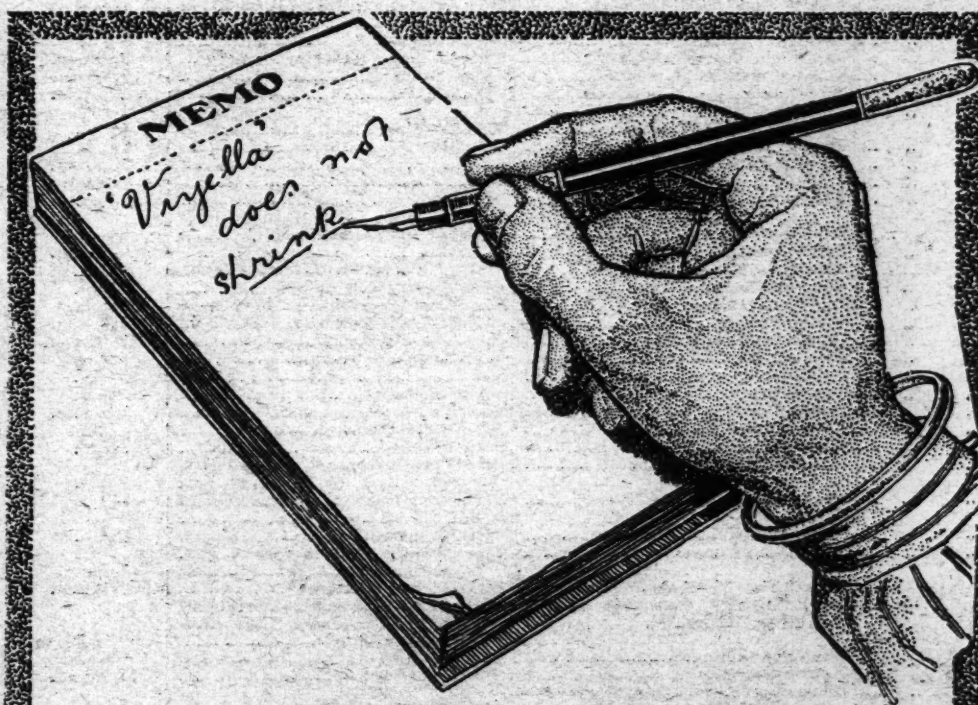
These have been bought in Paris at wonderfully low prices, and as Thos. Wallis & Co. always make a point of giving customers the fullest advantage of their good fortune in this respect, this Sale presents an opportunity of acquiring

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¶ Its softness and lightness, its power of preventing chill, and the delightful colourings of the new patterns, make "Viyella" ideal for Spring, for in addition to providing dainty and tasteful wear for this season of the year, "Viyella" guards against sudden weather changes and cold days.

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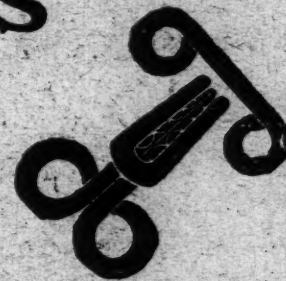
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(AGENTS WANTED.)

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The grand Matinée Musicale, which this League will give on Tuesday, May 10, at 2.30 p.m., at the Grand Hall, Criterion Restaurant, promises to be of exceptional interest. A large number of well-known artistes have kindly promised their help. Among those who will take part are:—Lena Ashwell, Marie Brena, Eva Moore and C. V. France (in a new play), Madame Alice Esty, Aida Jenoure, Decima Moore, Kathleen Starling, Fanny Wentworth, Florence Castelle, Helen Mar, Bertha Moore, Irene Vanbrugh (engagements permitting), Percy French, Ben Webster, H. V. Esmond, James Welch, Miss Theresa Bency and Mr. Leonard Calvert will be at the piano. In addition, Miss Constance Collier will recite, and Miss Maud Hoffman and Laurence Leyton will play a duologue. Tickets—Stalls, £1 1s. and 10s. 6d. (reserved), 5s. and 2s. 6d. (unreserved)—can be obtained from the Criterion Restaurant; the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.; and from the Hon. Sec., Actresses' Franchise League, Adelphi Terrace House, W.C. Telephone: City 1214.

The next At Home will be held on Friday afternoon, May 6, in the Grand Hall of the Criterion. The guests will be received by Mrs. Saba Raleigh, and the chair will be taken punctually at three o'clock by Madame Alice Esty. The speakers include Mrs. Arneliffe-Sennett, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Dr. Stanton Colt, and Mr. Roy Horniman. All members of the W.S.P.U. are cordially invited.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Office: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Hon. Organising Sec.: Victor D. Duval.

Preparations are in active progress for the great Procession on May 28. The Union will have a banner, and all men who have the cause at heart should make a point of taking part in the Procession. Thirty "Samsons" are needed to carry banners, and volunteers for this work should communicate as soon as possible with the Organising Secretary. The Birmingham meeting was a great success; over 200 people were present, and seven men joined the Union on the spot. The Rev. Herbert Davis made a great impression, and there is every reason to hope that Birmingham men will soon be in the forefront of the battle. Members have been busily engaged in addressing open-air meetings during the past few days, and they report increased sympathy everywhere. At the well-attended At Home on Monday Miss Ethel Wright kindly acted as hostess and Miss Adeline Bourne gave a Suffrage recitation. Mr. Victor Duval will be host on Monday next (5.0 to 7.0), and will speak briefly on "Why I left the Liberal Party." In order to increase the funds a Self-denial Week will commence on

Monday, May 1, when members will do their utmost to fill the war-chest, especially as a great deal of expense is being incurred in connection with the Procession. The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:—Already announced, £24 12s. 6d.; P. Simpson, Esq., 5s.; Francis D. Stones, 1s. 6d.; Miss Gertrude Lees, 5s.; Miss Elspeth Weir, 5s.

THE DRUMMERS' UNION.

The following arrangements have been made for Self-Denial Week:—(1) A novel Punch and Judy show, especially adapted for this society, will be taken through the principal streets by members of the Drummers' Union. Instead of the usual figures there will be the Suffragette, Mr. Asquith, the Policeman, &c. The show will be carried out in the colours, and a collection will be taken after each performance. Those boys and girls willing to help should communicate at once with the Hon. Sec., Drummers' Union, 9, Fernshaw Mansions, Fernshaw Road, Chelsea, S.W. (2) A coster barrow, decorated in the colours, from which flowers, sweets and china will be sold. Friends are asked to buy from this stall, which will be in evidence in all the main thoroughfares during the coming week.

YOUNG PURPLE, WHITE, AND GREEN CLUB.

An entertainment will be given at the Boudoir Theatre, Kensington, next Friday, May 6, at 8 p.m. The following plays will be performed:—"The Reforming of Augustus," "How Spring Came to Nuts Alley," and a sketch called "The Boot."

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, BELFAST.

Under the auspices of the above society, a social and dance will be held in Ye Olde Castle Restaurant on Thursday, May 5. There will be an attractive musical and dramatic programme, and it is hoped that all members and friends will endeavour, by their presence, to make the venture a success. Tickets (2s. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., 61, Scottish Temperance Buildings, and at music shops.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

The Kensington Committee held a most successful meeting for women only on April 14, at 19, Phillimore Gardens, by kind permission of Miss Chadwick, who presided. The rooms were crowded. Miss Garrett Anderson, M.D., gave an admirable address on Women's Suffrage in relation to health. The committee are organising a canvass of the women municipal voters in North and South Kensington, and hope by this means to reach many who have so far held aloof.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

A number of women who feel that it is unjust to be asked to pay taxes in the making of which they have no voice, have banded themselves together into a Tax Resistance Committee with the object of making, when the moment comes, a large and effective protest, and, in the name of John Hampden, resisting payment to the Government's exchequer. All information as to the Committee may be had from Mrs. Kineton Parkes, c/o International Franchise Club, 66, Russell Square, London, W.C.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Rhuvon Guest very kindly acted as hostess for the Society and gave an At Home at 14, Bedford Square, on Friday, April 22. Mrs. Guest took the chair, and introduced Dr. Cobb in a charming speech. Dr. Cobb spoke earnestly and convincingly. Miss Decima Moore recited "Woman This and Woman That," to the great delight of the audience, and Mrs. Cecil Chapman made a short speech on the financial position of the Society, and made an appeal for funds for a paid worker. She announced that the Society had decided to join the procession on May 28, and begged members to do their utmost to be present. A speech from Mr. Cecil Chapman brought the evening to a close. A beginning was made on Tuesday, April 19, with the afternoon and evening At Homes in the shop, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. These will be continued during the summer. Members and sympathisers are asked to come and bring their friends.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

On Tuesday, April 19, the League held a most successful At Home, during which many new members were enrolled. Mrs. Richardson, D.A., acted as hostess, and delivered a stirring address. There was an interesting and varied musical programme, including some Suffrage recitations by Miss Garvey from J. H. Cousins' "Bell Branch." Arrangements for a large Irish contingent in the Procession of May 28 are going forward. On Saturday the charge against Mrs. Garvey Kelly (postponed for Mr. Healy's attendance) was heard before Mr. Swift, in the Southern Police Court. The case attracted considerable interest, being the first of its kind in Ireland, and the court was crowded with sympathisers. The alleged offence was that of chalking on the Dublin footpaths an announcement of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's recent meeting. Mr. Healy concentrated his able defence on the ridiculous nature of the summons, which stated that the defendant did wilfully prevent the free passage of certain persons by placing on the footway words in chalk, a "basketwoman's summons" as he rightly denominated it, never intended by Statute to bear on such a case. Mr. Tobin, appearing for the Police, asked leave to amend the summons, which was refused. Mr. Swift dismissed the charge, declaring that the summons did not disclose any offence, seeing that words in chalk could not constitute an obstruction. Much satisfaction was felt at the decision, which may be called the "Chalker's Charter," it being now perfectly clear that chalking is not in itself an unlawful act.

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HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PROPAGANDA LEAGUE.

This league held a well-attended meeting at their offices, 47, London Road, on April 18. Mrs. Cecil Chapman, president of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, warmly advocated the anti-Government policy to an audience which apparently needed little convincing. A resolution to affiliate with the N.C.S.W.S. (which involved the adoption of that policy) was carried unanimously. The league will retain its present title, and the hon. sec., Mrs. Darent Harrison, will be glad to hear from sympathisers living in the neighbourhood who could help with the work or contributions towards the funds. The treasurer is Lieut.-Col. A. R. Savile.

THE W.S.P.U. BAND.

On Saturday afternoon South Wimbledon was roused from end to end by the sound of a drum and life band, so smart and so unusual as to elicit from an onlooker, "My word, they beat the Territorials!" They marched with a smartness worthy of any military band... flanked by others in regulation marching dress and armed with bundles of the paper Votes for Women, which they sold by hundreds all along the route. The procession was met by exclamations of wonder, by cheers and even by the waving of flags from upper windows. Wimbledon was astir to witness the novelty. "When is the band coming again?" is heard now at every turn, and the Suffragettes reply, "As soon as you give us the necessary support."

—Wimbledon Borough News.

COMFORT WITH NEATNESS.

In earlier days the wearing of a corset used to entail more or less discomfort, but in these days corsets are made on such comfortable and rational lines that they can be used to give the necessary neat effect to a dress without entailing any discomfort whatever. One of the best makes of corset is that manufactured of tricot, which gives absolutely to the figure. Such a corset is very lightly boned and is comfort itself, and our readers would do well to see it at Eva's, 164, Sloane Street, S.W. They are made to order at a lower price than can be obtained elsewhere, viz., 35s., but the money is well invested, and the corset will be found perfectly delightful and will stand hard wear and any amount of cleaning. Other corsets of every shape and make are also made to order by this experienced corsetière, whose one desire is to study the wishes of her patrons.

A USEFUL HINT.

It is so often noticed that one cannot depend upon the absolute purity of a food, and our readers may be glad to know that a special brand of pure olive oil (Mède Lois) which is guaranteed to contain no preservatives or colouring matter is manufactured by Mr. George Clayton, 41, St. Andrew's Road, Enfield, N. Not only is it absolutely pure, but it has a very fine flavour, and if stored in a cool and dark place will stand two years without becoming rancid. The price is only 2s. a pint, or a sample may be had for 4d. post free.

Two striking proofs of the value of the Palmer bicycle tyres come to our notice. A reader in Reading has just completed a mileage of 4,000 miles without a single puncture. Another reader in Haringhay has had Palmer tyres for two years and has only had three punctures, two of which were caused by tin-tacks.

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Nearly every woman knows that the New Nemo Self-Reducing is the only Corset ever made that actually reduces a stout figure with perfect comfort and hygienic safety.

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